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VOLUME XXXIX

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E. LOBEL

M.A.

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PREFACE

THIS volume is the fifteenth in this series to have appeared with Mr. E. Lobel's name on the title-page; it is the ninth in which that name has appeared alone. This achievement is one which scholars everywhere will wish to salute, and to which a younger generation of papyrologists will be eager to pay a tribute of thanks.

The contents include lyric verses, dramatic verses, hexameters and elegiacs, and commentaries on verses, and are rounded off by two specimens of the same dialogue by Aeschines the Socratic, and the beginning of Philaenis' book about the art of making love.

The editors are grateful to the Jowett Copyright Trustees for undertaking financial responsibility for the publication, and to Dr. M. W. Haslam for making the index. Special care has been lavished on the illustrations by the Cotswold Press and the photographic experts of the Oxford University Press.

February 1972

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J. R. REA
E. G. TURNER
*General Editors of the
Graeco-Roman Memoirs*

E. LOBEL

horum librorum quindecim editorem grato animo salutant

*Ἡρακλῆς ὄρχαλος ἐν ἀνδράσι δώδεκα μόχθου
ἐκτελέσας ἔδρην ἔσχεν ἐν ἀθανάτοις,
οὐχ ἦσσαν δ' ἄρα κείνος ἐπάξιός ἐστιν ἀμοιβῆς
ὄστε θεοῦ μόχθοις πλείοισιν ἀντιταγείς
ἐξ Αἴδου λεπτοῖς πίνυκος κυβάλοισι παπύρου
μυρία ποιητῶν φροῦδα κατήγαγ' ἔπη.*

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DEDICATION

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¹ All dates are A.D.

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NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION AND ABBREVIATIONS

THE method of publication follows that adopted in Part XXXVII. As there, the dots indicating letters unread and, within square brackets, the estimated number of lost letters are printed slightly below the line. Corrections and annotations which appear to be in a different hand from that of the original scribe are printed in thick type. Square brackets [] indicate a lacuna, round brackets () the resolution of a symbol or abbreviation, angular brackets < > a mistaken omission in the original, braces { } a superfluous letter or letters, double square brackets [] a deletion, the signs ` ' an insertion above the line. Dots within brackets represent the estimated number of letters lost or deleted, dots outside brackets mutilated or otherwise illegible letters. Dots under letters indicate that the reading is doubtful. Letters not read or marked as doubtful in the literal transcript may be read or appear without the dot marking doubt in the reconstruction if the context justifies this. Lastly, heavy Arabic numerals refer to Oxyrhynchus papyri printed in this and preceding volumes, ordinary numerals to lines, small Roman numerals to columns.

NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

2878. LYRIC VERSES IN THE AEOLIC DIALECT?

The wretched scraps found under this number were assembled in the belief that they represented lyric verses in the Aeolic dialect and might contribute something to the text of Sappho or Alcaeus. In the event I have not succeeded in recovering from them a single verse or enough of one to recognize a single metre, or more than half a dozen words, of which only one, κῆνοι fr. 2, 9, is specifically, and that one not uniquely, Aeolic. Fr. 4, 5 and fr. 6, 11 contain sequences that recur in verses of Alcaeus (and might have been seized on as clues to identification, if they had occurred as single lines without context); fr. 12 exhibits a peculiar relationship to the manuscript D of Alcaeus (fr. 23, 6 seqq. PLF 81). There is nothing, that I see, unequivocally Aeolic except κῆνοι (as one may say, since Doric is plainly ruled out), and I do not know how παισον (fr. 5, 2) or καιρευν (fr. 1, 1, if that was written) is to be reconciled with the hypothesis of an Aeolic text.

The text is written in a medium-sized upright round book-hand to be ascribed, I suppose, to the end of the first or early part of the second century. Hooks or serifs are occasionally but quite irregularly used by way of embellishment. There are no lection-signs.

Fr. 1

] [.
] και εν[
] πολωταν[
] σεστον.[
] πιβω.[
5] . και φ[
] . αλον[
] . χ[

Fr. 1 Top of column? 1 Between ι and ε a slightly convex headless upright, ρ? 3 .[, the upper part of a stroke descending to right; δ perhaps likeliest 4 .[, the upper part of an upright; μ not ruled out 5] ., the foot of an upright with a stroke rising to left from its base 6] ., the right-hand end of a nearly horizontal stroke level with the top of the letters; π a possibility 7] ., the upper right-hand arc of a circle

B

Fr. 2

.

Fr. 2 1], the start of a stroke rising to right immediately followed by the lower left-hand arc of a circle; perhaps two letters represented Of φ only the extreme lower end of the upright 2], the middle part of the right-hand side of a circle κελμ], of κ only the foot of the upright and lower end of the lower arm; of ε no cross-stroke, but λ is not α; of μ only the left-hand apex 3 There may be the extreme right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching the top of]ρ 4], the lower right-hand arc of a circle, e.g. ο or ω, followed by the lower part of an upright descending below the line 5 Of]ρ only the right-hand part, but I think not ω 6 After ρ only specks, possibly representing a convex upright After κ the upper part of an upright 8], the foot of an upright hooked to right 9.], γ rather than the left-hand part of π 10 Before ρ the tip of the right-hand stroke of α, after ρ the tip of the right-hand stroke of δ acceptable, i.e. ανδρεε 11], the top of a slightly concave stroke, followed by the top of an upright; perhaps two letters represented For ε perhaps θ], the upper end of a stroke descending to right

Fr. 3

.

Fr. 3 1 Of φρ only the bases], the base of a circle

Fr. 3 2 Not Alc. 44 8 ικέτευ].

Fr. 4

.

Fr. 4 1], the foot of an upright serifed to left], a dot on the line 2], the lower left-hand side of a circle 3], a speck level with the top of the letters 4], the same], about mid letter a short convex stroke 5], the tip of a stroke rising from left; χ acceptable 6 The upper part of a stroke descending to right, followed by a small 'arrowhead' level with the top of the letters, and this by the tip of an upright

Fr. 4 5 This collocation of letters: Alc. 58 21 *ἀνάργατος χέρρ' ἀπὸ μ' ἑμμάτων*.

Fr. 5

.

Fr. 5 1], an upright with foot turning to right; ν or perhaps μ 4 Of]μ only the right-hand stroke

Fr. 5 2 Simonides, Pindar, and Bacchylides, alongside of παίδν (and derivatives), have only παϊήων. In Alcæus παια- would be expected to appear as πάα-.

Fr. 6

.

Fr. 6 1], the lower part of a stroke curving down from left; μ acceptable 3], a low upright with foot hooked to right 4 After ο the left-hand end of a cross-stroke, as of τ]...], the cusps and apices would apparently suit some combinations of μ and ω 5 The top of β or ρ, followed by an interval by a faint speck at the same level 7], a dot level with the top of the letters, followed by the top of an upright], an upright; τ suggested by the spacing, but no cross-bar visible 8], a trace on or below the line, followed by what suggests the loop and turn-up of α, but anomalous 10 After ι prima facie δ or λ], a small hook level with the top of the letters, e.g. ν

Fr. 6 11 Cf. Alc. 38 8 *δινάωντ' Ἀχέροντ' ἐπέραισε μ[* and 2 (corrupt) *ἄταμε[...δινάωντ' Ἀχέροντα μεγ[*. But]ραισεμεγα[is susceptible of many articulations.

Fr. 7

.
 .
]ov[
]βoca.[
]φ...[
].[]να.[
 5]λα.[

Fr. 7 2], γ suggested by fr. 4, 4, but π perhaps equally acceptable 3 Between φ and the next letter a narrow letter might be lost. After φ what looks like the overhang and turn-up of c, but not c of this hand; the turn-up is below the line like a 'hyphen' ... [μαλε[seems acceptable, but there are alternative possibilities of combining the apices 4].[, a short concave stroke about mid letter 5].[, the foot of a slightly forward-sloping stroke 5].[, the edge of an upright

Fr. 8 Vacant

Fr. 9

.
 .
] []
] []
]ευετα[
]αγιγν[
]cδε[
].αρη[
 5].ε.[

Fr. 9 Prima facie top of column 3].[, an upright, turned over to left at the top and serified to left at the foot 4].[, perhaps the right-hand end of the cross-stroke of γ; τ not so probable 5].[, the top of an upright turned over to left, followed by the upper part of a triangular letter 6].[, the bottom and top of the left-hand side of a triangular letter

Fr. 9 2 Not Alc. 283 12 κ]αγιγνήτων.

Fr. 10

.
 .
] []
]* []ω[
] ————— []
] []
 Blank

Fr. 10 Prima facie bottom of column. In the left-hand margin there is a number of disjointed strokes, which I do not think can be any part of a marginal note on the lost column to left, but some of which might represent a stichometrical letter (say, κ) referring to the column to right

Fr. 11

.
 .
]..[
].τιν[
]η[
]ενθ[
 5]νπτοτ[
]δ[].[
]μεφερ[
]μεναδο.[
]νχαυ[

Fr. 11 There is a 'joint' near the left-hand edge 2].[, the foot of an upright? 5 Of]ν only the upper end of the diagonal and the tip of the right-hand upright 6].[, the upper end of a stroke descending to right 8].[, an apex

Fr. 11 8 εἰδων: if a dactyl, hitherto only in the third person singular and only in epic. I do not know whether it might be a way of spelling εἰ-, analogous to αἰ- in ἀνείδεις Alc. 259 (a) ii 11, ἀνείδην Sapph. 22, 5, ἀνεί-ταν Alc. 70, 12, -ταις 10 B 7. It is obviously not on all fours with these. Another interpretation, of which I cannot estimate the probability, might be εἰδ' ὄν[.

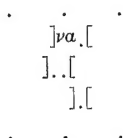
Fr. 12

.
 .
].εφ[
]τεβο[
]....[
]αμ[

Fr. 12 1 Of ε only the lower part; ε possible 2 Of]τ only the right-hand part of the cross-stroke 3].[, ε or θ 4].[, triangular letters; λδ[looks to me likeliest; not αδ[

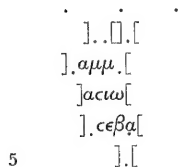
Fr. 12 The syllables εφ, βο, αμ recur in exactly, so far as I can judge, the same vertical relation in Alc. 81, 6, 7, 8, corresponding to 1, 2, 4 here. Unless this is no more than a freakish coincidence, I suppose it is likelier that a verse has been omitted in 81 than inserted here.

Fr. 13



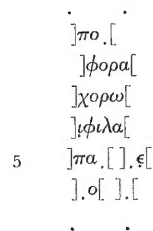
Fr. 13 1 \lceil the start of a stroke rising to right 2 A trace level with the top of the letters, followed by a strongly rightward-hooked stroke; perhaps ω 3 The top of the loop of β or ρ ?

Fr. 14



5

Fr. 15



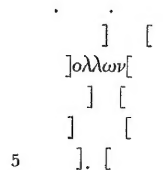
5

Fr. 14, 15 probably from the same column

Fr. 14 1 On the line, a cusp having the right-hand element curled up, followed by the foot of a stroke hooked to right and, at an interval, the base of a circle 2 \lceil , two specks, one above the other, on the line \lceil , the left-hand side of a circle 4 \lceil , the upper right-hand arc of a circle Of α only the extreme left-hand end of the loop 5 The top of one of the letters having a cross-stroke

Fr. 15 1 \lceil , the clubbed foot of an upright, followed by the bottom left-hand arc of a circle; perhaps separate letters 5 \lceil , two specks level with the top of the letters \lceil , the right-hand end of a cross-stroke opposite the middle of the back of ϵ 6 \lceil , a cross-stroke as of γ \lceil , I think, μ , but ω not ruled out

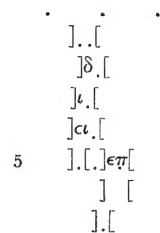
Fr. 16



5

Fr. 16 5 The top right-hand arc of a circle

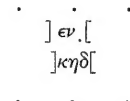
Fr. 17



5

Fr. 17 1 The lower end of a stroke curving down from left, followed by the lower left-hand part of a circle 2 \lceil , the left-hand side of a circle 3 \lceil , \omicron or ϵ 4 \lceil , a speck near the line 5 \lceil , a high, slanting, slightly concave stroke 7 The top of ρ or β suggested

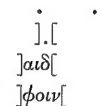
Fr. 18



Fr. 18 Beginnings of lines? 1 \lceil , the left-hand end of a stroke just off the line

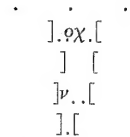
Fr. 18 2 Perhaps $\kappa\eta$ for $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\lambda$ as at Sapph. 141, 1. $\kappa\eta\delta\omicron\epsilon$ and derivatives should exhibit - α -.

Fr. 19



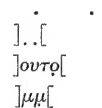
Fr. 19 Beginnings of lines? 1 The upper end of a stroke descending to right, below it on the line the left-hand end of a cross-stroke

Fr. 20



Fr. 20 1 \lceil , perhaps the right-hand end of the cross-stroke and a trace of the base of ϵ \lceil , a dot on the line 3 After ν (above which the end of a stroke from left) faint traces of a triangular letter? \lceil , the left-hand side of a circle

Fr. 21



Fr. 21 1 The base of a circle, or two letters represented

Fr. 22

·] [·
·] εκγ [·
·] οδυρ [·
·] λ [·

Fr. 22 Beginnings of lines? There is a 'joint' towards the left-hand side 1 Of]εκ only the lower parts 2] the left-hand arc of a circle 3] , a speck on the line

Fr. 24

·] [·
·] υπαδα [·
·] [·

Fr. 24 1 A flat stroke on the line

Fr. 26

·] α [·
·] τσ [·

Fr. 26] , a cross-stroke as of γ but hooked back at its right-hand end 2] , on the line a loop open to right

Fr. 23

·] κτ [·
·] πα [·
·] οα [·
·] τα [·

Fr. 23 3] , an upright, with the left-hand arc of a small circle to right of its foot; κ acceptable

Fr. 25

·] ο [·
·] ον [·
·] [·

Fr. 25 1] , the foot of an upright turning (or hooked) to right 2] , a trace on the line 3] , the left-hand stroke of μ, or λ 4 π or perhaps γ; not, I think, τ

Fr. 27

·] ηχ [αβ [·
·] ορεπ [·
·] υδοι [·

Fr. 27 2 For π [γ [may be possible

2879. LYRIC VERSE

Although not much is missing in the upper part of col. i of this remnant, I can follow no continuous thread of meaning, nor can I make a guess at the likely date of the writer. The metre appears, more plainly in col. ii, to be for the most part mixed dactyls and anapaests, but I see no other reason for thinking of Stesichorus (though he is well represented among Oxyrhynchus finds), and my own impression is that this is a rather late composition.

The writing, which displays a good deal of irregularity in the formation of letters, is a book-hand of a type attributed to the late first or early second century. 226 and P. Berol. 9908 (Schubart, *P. gr. Ber.* 30b) are better-executed examples. There is a sign like a large rough breathing in the margin of col. ii between ll. 10 and 11. There is an accent at col. ii 3, and three or four marks of quantity, one, I think, like the two variants, by another hand.

Col. i	Col. ii
]εκναεαζ[]νομματον	εἰγα̃[
]ιλιμανυκτ[]	μεμε[
]οδυςμογεωναιηνηςυπερβιος	τανυ̃[
]ειονιδας[]ατωιτε καιοξυταται	γ...[
5]θαρρυεσσ[...][μελε...[	αποθ[
]ατοσαλιβ.το...[	†ποτεγ[
]ονομβροναπονοτει	πε...[
]ναπαιπαλοεσαν	ειδετ[
]ολιοπλανεσεκχεεταιπελαγος	†ποτετ[
10]βυθονο.αλειβο[...]γογ	θαμιζε[
]υσι[...].τη[...].π[...].ρω..	οδε...[
].[]ουλιβαδωναπαξεαι	ενγυ[
]μπλ.[...].[	μα[
]ονεχ[...].οβατης	[...].[...].[
15]	Destroyed
]ατρεκεω[]	[...].[
]αιγα̃	το...[...].[
]βατοςπολις	].[...].οπ[
	]δαλλα[
20 ]	]δα[

Col. i 1], the end of a cross-stroke touching ε below the top 3], unexplained ink at its base 4], a sinuous upright apparently forked at the top and descending below the line with foot curling to left, followed by a blunt angle open to right on the line 5], two traces level with the top of the letters; if separate letters, no whole letter need be missing before μ After λε the surface is disturbed and partly destroyed: a headless upright with a slight hook to right at the foot and having opposite its upper part a sinuous stroke, the whole resembling some ες; the upper part of a triangular letter; the extreme upper end of a stroke descending to right 6 After ο, of which only the base, a speck on the line, followed by a short flat stroke on the line 8 The last ν has a short cross-stroke from the top of its second upright 10 The second ο followed by the top of a slightly concave upright; not, I think, to be combined with ο in ω Before α what looks like the loop of ρ closely followed by the top of an upright 11], apparently ο followed by the right-hand half of another ο; if ω, anomalous], a faint upright with its top hooked over to left, followed by a dot level with the top of the letters],... α or λ, followed by the left-hand parts of μ?, and this by an upright descending below the line], the lower part of an upright After ω traces on the line 12], the upper part of a stroke rising from left, followed by faint traces suggesting the top of a stroke descending steeply to right 13 After λ the lower part of an upright, thereafter only scattered traces 14], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching the top of ο], the left-hand side of a circle; among other possibilities cf. ρ in l. 5], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke, touching ο below the top, with a hook to right below it on the line 16 Above], of which only the right-hand stroke, the lower end of a stroke descending from left

Col. i	Col. ii
]ε κναεας [πο]λυόμματον	λυόμματον
ποι]κιλμα νυκτ[ός]	ποι]κιλμα νυκτ[ός]
]ο δυςμογέων αιηνης υπέρβιος	]ο δυςμογέων αιηνης υπέρβιος
*Υπερ][ε]ιονιδας .[]άτωι τε και δξυτάται	*Υπερ][ε]ιονιδας .[]άτωι τε και δξυτάται
5 σπ[ι]νθαρυεσσ[ι].[]μελε...[	σπ[ι]νθαρυεσσ[ι].[]μελε...[
]ατος αλιβατο .	]ατος αλιβατο .
]ον ομβρον απο νοτει	]ον ομβρον απο νοτει
]να παιπαλόεσαν	]να παιπαλόεσαν
]ολιοπλανες εκχεται πελαγος	]ολιοπλανες εκχεται πελαγος
10]βυθον ο .αλειβο[με]νον	]βυθον ο .αλειβο[με]νον
]υσι[...].τη[...].π[...].ρω..	]υσι[...].τη[...].π[...].ρω..
].[]ου λιβάδων απ' αέξειαι	].[ ]ου λιβάδων απ' αέξειαι
]μπλ.[...].[	]μπλ.[...].[
]ονεχ[...].οβάτης	]ονεχ[...].οβάτης
15 ]	]ατρεκέω[ε]
]αιγα	]αιγα
]βατος πόλις	]βατος πόλις

Col. ii 1 The first 'long' by a different pen from the second (which I think is the same as that of the text) and perhaps the same as the τς in ll. 6 and 9 3], the lower part of an upright? 4 After γ faint specks, then a triangular letter, followed by the base of a small circle and this at an interval by the lower left-hand arc of a larger circle 5], the left-hand side of α or λ 6 The superscribed τ here and in l. 9 in a different hand from the text], on the line the base of a small circle perhaps to be combined with γ in π, followed by the upper part of a stroke descending to right 7 After ε a slightly concave stroke starting about mid letter, followed by the lower parts of χ, or perhaps λ, and faint scattered traces 8], perhaps the left-hand end of the loop of α 14], α or λ ...], the upper part of a stroke descending to right, followed by a short cross-stroke level with the top of the letters and this by the upper part of a stroke descending to right 16 seq. There appears to be ink in the left-hand margin 17], λ or ν? 18], the right-hand side of ο or ω, followed by the left-hand end, hooked upwards, of a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters, having a trace below on the line], the foot of an upright

Col. i The left-hand edge of the column is defined by the supplements of ll. 2, 4 seq., and 9, of which the last does not look consistent with the others.

1 seq. I have found no other example of κνάεος applied to night, the nearest being κναέωι δνόφωι Simon. 38, 12 (543 PLG), of the darkness inside a box.

πολύμματον: literal, of Argus, Lucian. *Dial. deor.* 3, 1. The only example I can adduce of the stars as eyes is ἀστερομμάτου ὄφνης, Orph. *hy.* 34, 13.

π. ποικίλμα: cf. Eur. *Hel.* 1096 ἐν' οἰκέϊς (sc. Hera) ἀστέρων ποικίλματα.

3 seq. δυςμογέων first here. But no other articulation offers itself.

αἰγνέ: adverbial, elsewhere -νάς (e.g. Aesch. *Eum.* 672, *i.g. εἰς τὸν αἰανῆ χρόνον ἰβ.* 572). Cf. *Mimn.* 12, 1 Ἴηλιος . . . ἔλαχεν πόνον ἤματα πάντα.
I cannot account for -η- here and in l. 14 contrasted with α in -νέας l. 1, -ονίδας l. 4, ἀλιβατ- l. 6, αἰγᾶ l. 17.

Ἵπεριονίδας: by itself for the sun. Cf. Pind. *Ol.* vii 39, *ly. Hom.* ii 74.

[]ατωι: it is difficult to envisage anything but κ[αμ]άτωι, but κ is very unattractive as a decipherment, being quite dissimilar to any other, inconsistently made though they are, and καμάτωι is a very strange associate of σπινθαρούγεσσι, a way of speaking to which I can offer no parallel in Greek. And I am not sure that there is room for αμ in the gap.

5 σπινθαρούγεσσι: Ap. Rhod. *Argon.* iv 1544 σπινθαρούγεσσι πυρός; not elsewhere.

6 seq. A natural guess would be -μ]ατος ἀλιβάτου (κύματος . . . ἠλιβάτου Plut. *Sept. sap. conv.* 163 c), but though -τω, υ would be acceptable, υ represented by part of the serif to left at its foot, there is a dot between ο and the presumed υ that would have to be accounted for by an inordinate extension of the serif.

ἽDrips such and such a shower from the high (huge) <wave>* would have been a reasonable view of the construction; νοτεῖν ὄμβρον like εἶν χρυσόν (Pind. *Ol.* vii 50), τέγγειν ἄχραν (Soph. *Trach.* 849), and with ἀπό, Eur. *Bacch.* 620 ἰδρῶτα κόματος κράζων ἀπο.

ἀπὸ νοτεῖ as, e.g., ἐπὶ νότος *Od.* xii 427.

9 κολιοπλανέσσι is the only available attested word (only at Nicand. *Ther.* 318 of the snakes κεράσαι). It looks as if κσ and half of ο would not reach the left-hand margin defined by the supplements of ll. 2 and 4 seq., but a prefixed ἐσ might extend too far. κολιοπλανής is suitable enough applied to a river, as κολιός is (e.g. by Herodotus ii 29). But I do not know how it is to be understood as applied to a body of water described as a πέλαγος.

10 ἐσ] βυθόν seems to be required by the sense, but by itself it is insufficient for the space.

18 Among other possibilities ὠψίβατος as at Pind. *Nem.* x 47.

2880. LYRIC VERSES

I have failed to find more of this easily recognizable manuscript and to identify the author of the verses of which the beginnings are preserved. I suppose they are, more likely than not, choral lyric. There are some ambiguities of articulation, and more, if account of synaphea is to be taken, but I think it is safe to say that no part of them at present exists among the fragments of Simonides, Pindar, or Bacchylides.

The text is written in an informal hand which has a number of cursive characteristics including a free use of ligatures. The split τ is regular throughout. The rough breathing and accent at l. 6, the only lection-signs, appear to be original. There appears to be no reason to suppose that the manuscript might not have been written within the first century.

θελωνγαρ[
ανδρα. ci. [
πορεδαμμ[
ταβροτο[
5 μακαρεσσι[
ουτεσοῦντ[
.νωμα. . [
μεγατειχ[
...δεδρ[
10 τ.πεδοιχ[
μεστεπαν[
|||
|||

End of a column and of a *pericopa* or poem 2 On α there is written what could be taken for small τσ, though I doubt whether that was intended .[, prima facie π, but perhaps γ followed by a convex upright 7 Before υ a dot; though the surface is incomplete I doubt whether γ could have been written . . [, converging strokes with confused traces below, perhaps υ, but anomalous; followed by the apex of α or δ? 8 seqq. In left-hand margin the upper part of the *coronis* 9 . . . the tops of two circles or loops, the first having a dot close to left, the second having a projection to right, followed by what looks like the top left-hand part of a badly joined ο and the upper part of an anomalously concave ι 10 After τ a dot on the line above and to right of which a short stroke descending from left; above the first upright of π a slightly uptilted saucer-shaped stroke 11 Of μ only the right-hand apex

2881. PLAY

The contents of the following scraps may be taken till disproof to be the ends of iambic trimeters from a drama. The vocabulary appears, in fact, to be that of the Attic tragedians. I have found nothing by which to identify the play or the author. The upper piece obviously enough is a report of a vision or dream along, I suppose, with some general reflections arising out of it. I can follow no consecutive thread in the

lower piece, which I hoped might in ll. 6 and 7 throw light on problems in Aeschylus and Sophocles respectively.

The text is written in a small slightly sloping hand with some characteristics verging on cursive, for instance, the ligatured *ai* regularly used, and there is a good deal of variety in the forms of certain letters. All elisions are indicated. There are a few 'acutes', I do not see why on the particular syllables chosen, and double provision, a 'grave' and a hyphen, to ensure recognition of *οὐριστάτης*. In the lower scrap high dots for punctuation appear. I suppose a date about the middle of the second century is not unlikely.

(a)

	. . [] και τοτ' ἐξεγειρο . []	[] α [] και τότ' ἐξεγειρομ [αι
	] ορθιας φρικησπο [ ]	] ὀρθίας φρίκης ὄπο
	] οψινειδονέννηχον [ ]	] ὄψιν εἶδον ἐννηχον
	] . . αι . [] μφυτοντόδε [ ]	] . . αι . [] μφυτον τόδε
5	] . . αι . καρπιμοῖφιλει [ ]	] . . αι . κάρπιμοι φιλει
	] μο . [] ἐκτ' ονειρατων [ ]	] μο . [] ἐκ τ' ονειράτων
	] μαπ . [] . [] αι [ ]	] μαπο . [] . [] αι
	] . . κε . [ ] . [ ] . [ ] . [ ]	] . . κε . [] . [] . [] . []
	] . [ ] . [ ] ἄρ [ ]	] . [ ] . [ ] ἄρ []
10] . [] . []] . [] . []

(b)

	] . [ ]	] . [ ] φν []
	] . [ ] . [ ] ν [ ]	] . [ ] . [ ] ν []
	] ιδ' ε . εφ . [ ]	] ιδ' ἔξεφο []
	] . ο . ἦνυτ [ ]	] . ο . ἦνυτο []
5	] π' δαιν [] . ρυχ [] . ν [ ]	] π' δαιν [] . ρυχ [] . ν []
	] μο . οὐριστάτης [ ]	] μο . οὐριστάτης []
	] . ατ' εὐκερωδεους [ ]	] . ατ' εὐκερω[ε] δέους []
	] προσθιονγον . [ ]	] πρόσθιον γόνν []
	] ὄνουμητροστεκνα [ ]	] ὄνου μητρὸς τέκνα []
10	] . ουκέ . μ . η [ ]	] . ουκέ . μ . η []
	] πανήγγυρις [ ]	] πανήγγυρις []
	] . μα [ ]	] . μα []

I do not think there is reason to doubt that (b) comes from the same column as (a), but I cannot determine at what interval

(a) 1], the foot of an upright Of α [only the base of the loop μ [, not suggested by the remains, a forward-sloping stroke with a projection to right below its top 4] . , the upper part and foot of a forward-sloping stroke, perhaps with ink about centrally on both sides, followed by what now suggests the top and base of ο but may admit of ε or c Of ε [only the lower part of the back 5] . , on the line what would be taken for the lower part of ν but that above it there is the top of a loop, followed by the lower part of a slightly convex stroke with foot turning to right; not *prima facie* a single π, as in l. 7 λε thicker and perhaps in a different hand 7 seqq. Though in the same hand, smaller and thinner 7 [, the lower part of a stroke rising to right] [, the top of a stroke rising from left 8] . , the upper part of a tall upright, φ or ψ?, followed by dispersed traces in a much-damaged place [] the lower part of a stroke rising to right Between ε and ω a slightly forward-sloping stroke 9] . , a short stroke rising from left] . , a speck on the line, followed by a v-shaped sign, perhaps a partly rubbed κ, having a suspended letter, perhaps λ, above 10] [, the top of a narrow hook open downwards, followed by the top of an upright

(b) On the right-hand side of this scrap there is a narrow strip, projecting upwards beyond the first numbered line, which bore the ends of some or all of the lines before l. 5. I can decipher nothing there now

1 seq. A scrap has flaked off carrying l. 1 and 4 of l. 2 2] . , off the line part of a stroke rising to right] [, a forward-sloping stroke with a cusped stroke projecting to right from its top Of] ω only the right-hand curve; ο may be possible 3 Of ξ only the upper end of the right-hand horn For ρ [α might be possible 4] . , *prima facie* γ, but near the edge, so that τ cannot be ruled out Between ο and η a short thick upright, nearer ο 5 Of ρ only the base well off the line] . , off the line the right-hand end of a stroke apparently curving down from left χ [not very attractive, but apparently too much ink for κ 7] . , the upper part of an upright with a dot above and to left Of φ only the convex right-hand curve -ωc sec n. 10] . , above the top of the letters a dot on the edge of the break After ε the upper left-hand curve of a circle, before μ the lower part of an upright, with its foot turned to right, above which and to left a dot above the top of the letters; ν now acceptable, but there has been a good deal of damage Between μ and η only traces on a loose, faded and twisted strip

(a) 2 ὀρθίας φρίκης ὄπο: very likely ὀρθίας qualifies φρίκης and the phrase is to be compared with ὀρθόκερος φρίκη, quoted from Sophocles (fr. 875 P), as interpreted ὀρθόθριξ φόβος Aesch. *Cho.* 32 (Φοῖβος ὀρθόθριξ cod., em. Turnebus, Heath). But the adjective ὀρθίος is more frequently found qualifying the hair as affected by fright (Aesch. *Sept.* 564 τριχὸς δ' ὀρθίας πλόκαμος ἵσταται, Soph. *O.C.* 1624 seq., ὡστε πάντας ὀρθίας ἐρήσει φόβωι δεικνύσας . . . τριχάς, Eur. *Hel.* 632 seq. κρατὶ δ' ὀρθίου ἐθείρας ἀνεπτέρωκα; cf. *Il.* xxiv 358 seq. δειδὶε δ' αἰνῶς ὀρθαὶ δὲ τρίχες ἕσταν), and ὀρθίος might well be to be detached from φρίκης and attached to a word meaning 'hair' in the lost part.

3 ὄψιν εἶδον ἐννηχον: at Aesch. *P.V.* 645 seq. ὄψιν ἐννηχοί are spectres, but more often ὄψιν refers to a dream, νυκτὸς ὄψιν . . ἐνυπνίων *Pers.* 518, ἐνυπνίων φαντασμάτων ὄψιν *Sept.* 710 seq., and Euripides οἶαν ἰδῶσαν ὄψιν οὐρανὸν νυκτὸς τῆς ἐξήλθ' ὄρνα *I.T.* 150 seq., ἔμαθον ἐνυπνίων ὀμμάτων ἐμῶν ὄψιν *Hel.* 703 seq.

4 c['] μφυτον: I do not think -ν [ε] μφυτον is a possible decipherment, though I should prefer it as a reading in view of its relative frequency in such phrases; e.g. Eur. *Belleroph.* (fr. 297) ἐμφυτος . . . πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις κᾶκη, *Phaeth.* (fr. 776) τοῖς πλουτοῦσι τοῦτο δ' ἐμφυτον (ἐμφυτον τόδε Meineke), fr. 1027 τοῖς τρόποισιν ἐμφυτον. But σύμφυτος αὐτοῖς ἡ δειλία *Lys.* x 28, and similarly Aeschines refers to τὰ σύμφυτα αὐτῶν νοσήματα, δειλία καὶ ζηλοτυπία iii 81.

Some class of people are congenitally afraid of ghosts?

5 As κάρπιμος with three endings is not attested and it is difficult to think of a construction for φιλει, it may be worth while to consider the possibility that κάρπιμοι φιλαι was meant; some class of people favour fruitful —. As I have indicated, I do not think παιει can be made of the ink.

6 ἐκ τ' ονειράτων: cf. Aesch. *Cho.* 523 ἐκ τ' ονειράτων καὶ . . . δειμάτων πεπαλμένη, 929 μάντις οὐδ' ονειράτων φόβος, *Eup.* 155 ὀνειδος ἐξ ονειράτων μολόν. This phrase not in Sophocles or Euripides.

(b) 6 οὐριστάτης: the only other place where this word occurs is in a much-emended chorus of the

Choephoroi (l. 822), where there seems to be a fairly general agreement that it is used adjectivally and means 'steady and prosperous' (LSJ) or the like. I doubt whether that rendering is likely, but as the *Choephoroi* is no business of mine and throws no light on and receives none from the second occurrence of the word, I have no more to say.

7 *εὔκερω δέου*: of the letter after ω there remains only a small loop or circle about level with the top of the letters, compatible with ϵ , though that would not have been my first guess. There is no dot to denote cancellation above it, a stroke through it would have been lost. Whatever was written, it is hardly to be doubted that the genitive *εὔκερω* (*βοῦκερω παρθένου* Aesch. *P.V.* 588, *δὴμίκερω . . . ταύρου* Soph. *Trach.* 507) *δέου* represents the truth. But how this is to be interpreted I do not know. Its strange resemblance to the fragment of Sophocles referred to above ((a) l. 2) is no help, since the effective element in *ὀρθόκερω* is *ὀρθο-*. *εὐθριξ δέου* has no obvious application.

δέου: this case is not at present attested in the three tragedians (though a genitive *δέωτος* is quoted from Sophocles *Κηδάλων*, fr. 328 P), nor is the dative, though an example of either has been introduced by conjecture into Aeschylus.

8 *πρόσθιον γόνυ*: cf. Eur. *Rhes.* 210 *βάειν . . . χερσὶ πρόσθιαν καθαρμώσας*, of the front feet of a wolfskin. The presence of some animal or quadruped seems to be implied, so that a literal 'horn' might not be out of place, but 'fear' is left unexplained.

2882. IONIC VERSE

I have not succeeded in identifying the following ends of verses, which I suppose to represent iambic trimeters or trochaic tetrameters, though these are not the only possibilities, and characterize as Ionic solely on the strength of dissyllabic *ιδέειν*.

The writing is a slightly sloping, informal-hand, to be dated, I suppose, in the later second century. As far as I can tell the accents and stops are by the same hand as the text.

. . . .

 5

 10

 15

3], perhaps the overhand of ϵ 4], an upright; ι one possibility 5], a dot near the line 6], perhaps part of the left-hand end of the cross-stroke and the foot of the stalk of τ ; in the interlinear space above it the left-hand end of a cross-stroke 10], a dot on the line, followed by the upper part of an upright; ν acceptable 11], perhaps the upper part of the right-hand stroke of ω 12], a dot on the line], faint traces near the line 13], the letter before α appears most likely to be π , but it is preceded by what resembles a reversed comma touching its left-hand angle and this by a dot level with the top of the letters, which I cannot combine 14], a speck level with the top of the letters 16], the top of an upright

3 MSS. of Ionic poets are not consistent in their rendering of the present infinitive of contract verbs, see note on 2322 fr. 1, 11. Examples of the second aorist infinitive are not so common, but the same inconsistency seems to be attested by *ιδέειν* here contrasted with *παθεῖν* 2313 fr. 8 (b) 5, P. Petr. i 4 (2) i 1.

14 A patronymic ending *-ωνιδῆ* at 2318 fr. 5, 6.], *ε.ωνιδῆ* (?) *μεωνιδῆ* at 2310 fr. 3, 14 cannot represent a patronymic unless the *trema* is mistakenly written.

2883. RHIANUS, *Μεσσηνιακά*?

The evidence on the strength of which the two fragments under this number are assigned to the *Μεσσηνιακά* of Rhianus is rather more persuasive than the general considerations in favour of identifying the same poem in the verses preserved in the complementary manuscripts 2522 A and B.

Fighting about a town between two parties of which one, 'the enemy', is identified as 'Spartans', and defeated at that, answers very well to what is found in Book iv of Pausanias' guide-book to Greece about the second Messenian war, an account based, he says, almost entirely on Rhianus (iv 6, 3 seqq.). What is preserved in 2883 and 2522 respectively is parts of speeches made, one in victory (a second is implied, fr. 2, 1), the other in defeat, by a person who stands in either case in the same relation to a similar audience. I am not sure whether it is fanciful to recognize a wordier and more inconsequent style of speaking in 2883 than in 2522.

The language has a vaguely Homeric tincture without being in detail particularly imitative.

The writing, though firm and practised, is not a regular book-hand, but has some cursive features. A *terminus ante quem* might be provided by the two marginal entries in fr. 1, which are in a book-hand, if they were better preserved. I suppose it is not likely to be later than the middle of the third century.

There are three or four accents, all *prima facie* written by the original hand, as are the two or three apostrophes. There are also a number of stops.

Fr. 1

]ησπροτερησκραδ[]τ[
]τημεναιωστοπαροιθε[]...αβεθ...[
]αλλαταδ'αμμυνεπειταθε[]ητιμελησεν[
]συνδιωδιωισσταχακενφεν.οντασιδοιμεν[
 5]...ροπαδηνβελεσσανφημετεροιςιδαμε[
]οφρατισενσπαρτηβεβαρημ[]νοσελκειλυγρω[
]μνησεταιημειων'μηδ'ακκηθησπαλυξη[
]αμεινωσε...οικετελευτη.ειεκρονων[
]εφυλακτη.εσπυρακειατεκαιμεμαωτες καιετ[
 10]εκτοσθενφιληνρνεσθεποληα. . .σκηρηγ[
]νουδεκαιαντοσσειπ[]δεκαλλιονεστιν[
]...αροιςμενεω'φυλακαδεμετεισομαιωκα^{αυτις}[
]...μενεωνεμπαζομεθ'αλλεπειοικεν[
]...ιτ.τελειν.φρονεεινδεσπαρηροταθυμω[
 15]εκαιιαχελασομαρτη[

Fr. 1]τ[]τ is unusually tilted. The right-hand end of the cross-stroke touches the top left-hand arc of a circle 2]... the base of a circle having to right a short arc of the lower right-hand side of a circle, followed by the base of a larger circle with a short cross-stroke above its right-hand end and three dots in a triangle to right 3]... the middle part of an upright with a stroke forking to right at top, followed by a stroke on the line with the foot of an upright at its right-hand end 4 I cannot verify a *trema* over the second ε I cannot account for the horizontal stroke under ωι 10 *margin*. No doubt γλυκερηγ, but I cannot read this 12 ωκα may have been struck out 15]εκ does not account for all the ink

Fr. 1 End of a speech of a commander to a beleaguered (?) force.

2 ε]τήμεναι: στήμεναι e.g. *Il.* xvii 167.

ωσ τὸ πάροισπερ): e.g. *Od.* ii 312, *Ap. Rhod. Argon.* i 816. (Not in *Il.*, which has many examples of ωσ τὸ πάροισπερ.)

3 ἔπειτα 'hereafter', much the same as μετόπισθε, with which it is doubled at *Hes. Theog.* 210.

θεῶν[γ] ἰστ]ητι: θεῶν ἰστ]ητι *Il.* xix 9 and repeatedly in *Od.*, *Ap. Rhod. Argon.* iii 545.

4 σὺν Διί: cf. σὺν . . . θεῶν *Il.* ix 49, σὺν δαίμονι *Il.* xi 792, but I have no better Homeric parallel to σὺν Διί than σὺν Ἀθήνῃ καὶ Διί πατρί *Il.* xx 192. But in the inscription quoted by Pausanias iv 22, 7 εἶρε δὲ (sc. ὁ χρόνος) Μεσσήνης σὺν Διί τὸν προδότην.

ἡώϊος . . . φεύγοντας, 'running away in the morning'. The adverbial use of ἡώϊος (ἡοῖος) 'in the morning' is not found in *Iliad* or *Odyssey*—though, as the adverbial use of ἡοῖος and the analogous χθιζός occurs in both, I do not know what significance is to be attached to the absence—ἡώθεν being in regular use. Apollonius Rhodius has adverbial ἡώϊος at *Argon.* ii 688, 899, ὑπηώϊος at iv 841, otherwise following Homeric usage with ἡώθεν. Callimachus has no instance of ἡώθεν, three of the adjective in its stead, and the adjective is used at *Hy. Hom.* iv (Merc.) 17, [*Hes.*] *Scut.* 396, and in the verse attributed to Euphorion, fr. 53, 2 P.

5 προτροπάδην: once in *Il.* xvi 304 π. φοβέοντο.

βελέσσαν ὑφ' ἡμετέροις δαμέν[τας]: similar ἐμῶν ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντες *Il.* xi 749.

6 seq. Cf. *Il.* viii 513 seq. ὡς τε τούτων γε βέλος καὶ οἰκοῦ περὶ βλήμενος ἢ ἰῶν ἢ ἔρχετ.

τῆς προτέρης κραδ[
 ε]τήμεναι ὡς τὸ πάροισε[
 ἀλλὰ τὰδ' ἄμμιν ἔπειτα θεῶν[γ] ἰστ]ητι μελήσει.
 σὺν Διί δ' ἡώϊος τάχα κεν φεύγοντας ἴδοιμεν
 5 προτροπάδην, βελέσσαν ὑφ' ἡμετέροις δαμέν[τας,
 ὄφρα τις ἐν Σπάρτῃ βεβαρημ[έ]νος ἔλκει λυγρῶι
 μνησεται ἡμείων, μηδ' ἀκκηθῆς ὑπαλύξῃ.
]α μὲν ὡς ἐπέοικε τελευτήσειε Κρονίων
 δ]ε φυλακῆρες, πυρὰ κείατε καὶ μεμαῶτες
 10] ἔκτοσθεν φιλήν ρύεσθε πόληα.
]ν οὐδὲ καὶ αὐτός, ἐπεὶ τόδε κάλλιόν ἐστιν,
 ἐν μ]εγάροις μενέω, φυλακας δὲ μετεισομαι ὄκα,
 δυ]ςμενέων ἐμπαζόμεθ' ἀλλ' ἐπέοικεν
]πάντα τελεῖν φρονέειν δ' ἐπαρηρότα θυμῶι.
 15]ε καὶ ἴαχε λαὸς ὁμαρτῆι.

6 βεβαρημένος: not in *Il.*, in *Od.* only forms of βεβαρώς, iii 139, xix 122 (misquoted with βεβαρημένος at *Aristot. Probl.* 953^b12), in *Ap. Rhod. Argon.* a form of -ώσ once, of -μένος twice.

ἔλκει λυγρῶι: *Il.* xv 393.

7 ἡμείων: Homeric (as are ὑμείων, σφείων, also found in the *Argonautica* of Apollonius Rhodius). Cf. *Ap. Rhod. Argon.* ii 603 ἀκκηθεῖς ὑπαλύξαν.

8 ὡς ἐπέοικε: not in *Iliad* (except as a variant of δεσ' εἰ. at xxiv 595), in *Odyssey* and *Ap. Rhod. Argon.*

Cf. Ζεὺ πάτερ, αἶ γὰρ τοῦτο τελευτήσεια ἐέλδωρ *Od.* xxi 200, ὁ μὴ τελέσειε Κρονίων *Od.* iv 699.

9 φυλακῆρες: not in *Odyssey*, in *Iliad* and *Ap. Rhod. Argon.*

πυρὰ κείατε: cf. *Il.* ix 234, *Od.* xxi 176 (πῆρ).

κείατε: in the aorist of κείω -κει- is found varying with -κη-, -κη-, in MSS. of Homer and elsewhere (e.g. *Ap. Rhod. Argon.* i 588).

The marginal entry substitutes the present for the aorist imperative.

μεμαῶτες absolute, 'eager to be doing' or the like. Cf., e.g., *Il.* x 339 βῆ ῥ' ἄν' ὀδὸν μεμαῶς, *Ap. Rhod. Argon.* iii 564 ὡς ἠῶδα μεμαῶς, iv 206 seq. ἰάχῃσαν θεσπέσιον μεμαῶτες.

10 'Outside' presumably the fortifications; e.g. τείχεος. τείχεος ἔκτοσθεν at *Il.* ix 552.

φιλήν . . . πόληα must here be supposed to mean 'your dear city'. This appears to be implied by the marginal entry. But the usual meaning of φιλή πόλις would be 'a friendly city', i.e. one which is well-disposed or with which one is on good terms, a use common in historians (e.g. *Thuc.* v 44, *Hdt.* ix 13, *Xen. Anab.* v 7, 33), but not, that I can find, in the epic style. In fact I cannot adduce from this any example of φιλιος in either sense; φιλιος, 'beloved', appears to be peculiar to the Attic tragedians.

γλυκερήν: the best support I can adduce for γλυκερήν . . . πόληα (apparently analogous to φιλήν . . . πατρίδα) is ἦς γαίης γλυκερώτερον *Od.* ix 28, γλύκιον ἦς πατρίδος *ibid.* 34 (sc. οὐδέν).

πόληα: perhaps by chance much rarer than the -η- forms of the other cases, [*Hes.*] *Scut.* 105 ῥύεταί τε πόληα, *Callim.* fr. 43, 60.

11 'And I, on my side, shall not stay at home . . .'

ἐπεὶ τόδε κάλλιόν ἐστιν: cf. νῆν δὴ κάλλιόν ἐστι *Od.* iii 70, ἐπεὶ πολλὸν κάλλιον οὕτως *Od.* iii 358, viii 543, οὐ . . . τόδε κάλλιον *Od.* vii 159, φάσθαι δὲ σε κάλλιόν ἐστιν *Od.* viii 549. (In *Il.* only οὐ . . . τό γε κάλλιον

¹ But the reference 'Herod(as) i 46' after ἡμείων in LSJ ἐγὼ should be deleted.

Fr. 2

ως[]πέπαυσεμαχηνηπιθοντοδελαοι
 νυ[]νικηγαγαλλομενοιποθέεσκον
 κα[]περ[]κημηωτεςανακνεφασαντιασθαι
 ασπασηδελακωσινεπηλυθενυκτοσομηλη

at xxiv 52; not in Hesiod or Apollonius Rhodius.) Sc. 'for this befits a leader better' i.e. to go the rounds than to stay at headquarters.

12 ἐν μεγάροις μενέω: cf., e.g., *Od.* xvii 569 seq. ἐν μεγάροις ἀνωχθι μείναι.

φυλακας: I suppose φύλακας (on comparison with *Il.* x 97 seqq. δεῖρ' ἐς τοὺς φύλακας καταβήσομεν, ὄφρα ἴδωμεν, μὴ . . . κοιμήσονται) is to be preferred to φυλακάς.

μετείσομαι . . . 'but shall visit the sentinels'. The simple verb is found in *Iliad* and *Odyssey* (and perhaps once in Apollonius Rhodius, *Argon.* iii 738) sometimes digammated, sometimes not. The compound μετεϊσόμενος occurs in *Il.* xiii 90, xvii 285, but ἐπιείσομαι in *Il.* xi 367, xx 454, *Od.* xv 504 (and possibly καταείσατο in *Il.* xi 358).

13 I suppose the sense to be 'not that I care a fig for the enemy'. ἐμπαύζεσθαι represented once in *Iliad*, about ten times in *Odyssey* (not in Hesiod or Apollonius Rhodius; in a verse uncertainly attributed to Callimachus, fr. 784) generally means 'pay attention to' warnings or the like (e.g. *θεοπροπίης Il.* xvi 50, *Od.* ii 201, *ἱρώων Od.* ix 553, *μύθων Od.* quinquies), or persons having a claim of some sort (*ἱκέτας Od.* xvi 422, *ξείνων, ἱκετάων, κηρύκων* xix 134 seq.); here it is used to express concern with an enemy, that is, fear of what he can do (cf. Qu. Smyrn. i 423).

13 seq. The context seems to suit something like ἀρχὸν (οὐ μὲν ἔοικεν ἀρχὸν ἔδνα κακῶν ἐπιβασκέμεν *Il.* ii 233 seq.), but the subject need not have been expressed; 'it is proper (for me) to carry out—', and the beginning of the line might have had the form ἀρτια or κόσμοι or no doubt many another.

15 Cf. *Il.* xiii 822, 834 ἐπὶ δ' ἴαχε λαός.

ὄμαρτή: some MSS. of the *Iliad* have ὄμ- for ἄμ- at v 656, xxi 162, and of the *Odyssey* at xxii 81. At Ap. Rhod. *Argon.* i 538 only ὄμ- is recorded. There is also variation in the spelling of the last syllable.

Fr. 2 1 ὄς [εἰπών]: Homer passim, [Hes.] *Scut.* 122 (-οὐς' 338), not in Ap. Rhod. *Argon.*

ἀ]πέπαυσε: cf. e.g. ἀπέπαυσε τόκον *Il.* xix 119.

1 seq. ἐπίθοντο . . . νυ]κτί: cf. *Il.* vii 282, 293 ἀγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πθέσθαι. At *Il.* viii 502, ix 65, *Od.* xii 291 πειθόμεθα νυκτὶ μελάιη suggests the possibility of νυκτὶ θοῆ here (*νυκτὶ θοῆ Il.* xii 463, -α -ήν *Od.* xii 284), θοῆ taken as 'black', see note on 2517 front l. 7.

2 seq. ποθέεσκον . . . ἀντιάσθαι: ποθεῖν with infinitive not Homeric; at Eur. *Hec.* 1020, Antiphon v 64, apparently no earlier.

3 καίπερ: Homeric usage would require καὶ κεκημηώτες περ. καίπερ πολὺδρην εἴουσαν Hes. *Cat.* 43 (a) 57, (343, 6).

κεκημηώς and cases: three instances in Homer; *κεκημηώτες* Ap. Rhod. *Argon.* iii 1341.

ἀνὰ κνέφας: not Homeric or Hesiodic. ἀνὰ νύκτα *Il.* xiv 80 (διὰ κνέφας saep. Ap. Rhod. *Argon.*).

ἀντιάσθαι: 'to take them on'. The middle once in Homer, *Il.* xxiv 62, but not in this sense. As here Ap. Rhod. *Argon.* ii 24.

4 ἀσπασίη: *Ληκαιοὶ ἀσπασίη* . . . ἐπήλυθε νύξ ἐρεβεννή *Il.* viii 487 seq.

νυκτὸς ὀμίχλη: κατὰ νυκτὸς ὀμίχλην again *Anth. Pal.* v 228 (? vi cent.). In Homer ὀμίχλη is mist.

The coronis marks the end of a book, as, e.g., 445 end of *Il.* vi.

I cannot find any cross-fibres common to fr. 1 and 2. If they were contiguous (or even close neighbours), it would be reasonable to suppose that the night referred to in fr. 2 was that preceding the daybreak envisaged in fr. 1, 4, and that the order of the two should be reversed.

ὄς [εἰπών ἀ]πέπαυσε μάχην, ἐπίθοντο δὲ λαοὶ
 νυ]κτὶ []νίκη γὰρ ἀγαλλόμενοι ποθέεσκον,
 κα[]περ κ[]κημηώτες, ἀνὰ κνέφας ἀντιάσθαι.
 ἀσπασίη δὲ Λάκωσιν ἐπήλυθε νυκτὸς ὀμίχλη.

2884. ELEGIACS

The style of the little that is left of these verses is consistent with their ascription to a Hellenistic or later author. Unless they are complemented in some way nothing useful can be said about them. I am uncertain whether or not the large fragment contains parts of more than one piece.

The text is written on the back of a roll (of which the front is blank except for a couple of letters in fr. 3), in a commonplace small upright second-century hand. There are no lection signs. There is a variant at fr. 2, 7, corrections at fr. 2, 5 and 8, a marginal addition at fr. 2, 17, in another hand or hands.

Fr. 1

]εφο[
]σετη[
]αγαν[
]αντε[
 5]οερ[
]ιει[
]πρ[
]ηκ[
]η[

Fr. 1 Perhaps from above the left-hand side of fr. 2 4], the left-hand end of a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters, τ? 5], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters 6], a speck level with the top of the letters 8 κ much damaged, but ι, looks less attractive

Fr. 2

...[
]εθρον[
]ενητα[
]πεφορησε[
 5]νλεχος[[]
]γαγοισπολιω []
]οντοσεπιθραεοσελεπ[
]σωτεκμαρεπηλυσις []
]αγνυαικαινητωινη []
 10]εισειθαλυκροσερωσ []
]ρηστηνηπαρθενονουγαρεουκ[]
]ζεινε εμετηνολιγη []
]λυγρονεγωνυποδομαλιςχ[]
]ησηνδιακαμμονιη []
 15]κουρεμεταπραπιδεσσιβαλες[]
]...ζονεο[] ολοκουκ []
]αγηδεκ [] νπλεονησανυσα[]
]τεις ερισαι ανεη []

Fr. 3

].[
]εν[
].κ[
]νδα[
 5]ρωτ[
]ταρω[
]ετλ[
]ειν[
].οσ[
 10]ν[

Fr. 3 There are a couple of letters (from a line of writing?) on the front 3], η or ι? 9], level with the top of the letters an angular mark that I cannot assign to a letter

Fr. 4

].[
]ανκ[
].ν []
].ιπ[] []
 5]χειν []
]υμολετι[]

Fr. 4 1], a speck on the line. I am by no means sure that λ is not a better choice than α .], a dot level with the top of the letters 2], perhaps the right-hand curve of ω, but rather angular 3], an upright [], if the base of the left-hand side and the right-hand arc of the right-hand side of ω, a narrow letter might be lost 5 τ looks more like γ

Fr. 4 5 No recorded word ends in -υμολέτις (-έτης, -ετήρ). τυμβολέτης, -τις are found in *Anth. Pal.*

Fr. 2 1] . .], the foot of an upright; a dot on the line followed by the lower end of a stroke curving down from left, perhaps κ; the lower left-hand arc of a circle 2], the lower end of a stroke descending from left, λ probable 3], there appears to be a dot close to the lower curve of ε .], the upper end of a stroke descending to right 4]π retouched? .], a dot on the line 5], perhaps the right-hand side of ο After c about six letters, some or all blotted 6 ο : ι retouched? 8], an upright? μ larger and thicker, but not apparently on another letter 10], a nearly horizontal stroke from left to the top of ε, with a dot on the line below its left-hand end, perhaps κ 11 κ[only faint and confused traces, partly on the under-layer 12], apparently the end of a stroke running into the top stroke of ζ and the turn-up of a stroke descending from left against the base angle of ζ Of the first ι only a trace on a blackened fibre Between ε and ε apparently a stroke descending with a slight curve from left to right, but in a twisted and darkened place 13], the right-hand side of a circle λι is written, not α 14]η anomalous, but I think likelier than υ 16 seqq. There is a split or worm-run running down through these lines and I am not certain whether or not I have brought the edges too close together 16] . . . the right-hand edge of a slightly concave stroke (?), followed by the left-hand half of a small circle and a convex stroke off the line like the right-hand stroke of α; the lower end of this touches a slightly forward-sloping upright, from the tip of which a shallow curve, like that of ν, extends to right], a short descending stroke level with the top of the letters κ is anomalous, but χ was not written 17], perhaps the right-hand ends of the overhang and cross-stroke of ε γη, γ more domed than elsewhere, of η only the uprights .], the left-hand edge of a circle marg. . .], a V-shaped letter tilted to right, with a long upright, perhaps ρ, descending from the tip of its right-hand stroke 18 Between c and ε a backward-sloping upright or slightly convex stroke perhaps having a projection to right from its tip Of τ only the right-hand end of the cross-stroke Between ι and α (of which only part of the right-hand stroke) a low slightly convex upright?

Fr. 2 I cannot follow any continuous thread of sense in these half-lines and am doubtful whether a single piece is represented. The following disconnected observations are all I have to offer.

7 θραεός is likely to be followed by a proper name. ἐτι and ἐπί might be variants in a clause of the form ζώ]οντος . . . Λεπ['while L. still (lived)' or 'in the time of L. (alive)'. If Λεπ[in fact represents a proper name, there are, I believe, no choices but Λεπετόμου, husband of Makar's daughter Methymna and father of Hiketaon, killed by Achilles in his raid on Lesbos (Λέεβου κτίεις ap. Parth. 21, Steph. Byz. in *Μήθυμνα*), and Λεπεόιο, who challenged Heracles to an eating competition and then to a fight in which he was killed (Pausan. v 5, 4; elsewhere he is called Λεπεύς, not Λεπεός, v. P.-W. in v.). θραεός I suppose is in favour of the second.

9 *Αητωίνη*, first here, Artemis. On names of this form see Pfeiffer on Callim. fr. 352.

10 *α γυναικῶν*: δέσποινα γυναικῶν, of Artemis, in the same place *Anth. Pal.* vi 269, 5 (πότνα γυναικῶν, of Artemis, at the end of the verse *Anth. Pal.* vi 287, 1).

11 *θαλυκρός*: see Pfeiffer on [Callim.] fr. 736. ἔρωσ or ἔρωσ?

12 Seq. οὐ γὰρ εἶοικ[ε . . .] ζειν.

13 Since there is no room for more than one letter between ε and ε and a long syllable is required, it seems that an error must be postulated. It might have been corrected by an interlinear addition.

14 *ὑποδόμοι αἰχος*, 'take on myself, shoulder'; cf. Demosth. κ. *Λριστοκρ.* 12 *αἰτίαν ὑποδύσεσθαι*.

15 *κοῦρε*: vocatives often in the first verse of an epigram.

16 *μετὰ πραπίδεσσι βαλεσ[θ-]*: cf. *μετὰ φρεσὶ βάλλεαι* *Il.* ix 434 seq., *ἐν φρεσὶ βάλλεο* Hes. *Op.* 107.

17 There are mysteries in these three verses partly no doubt due to deficiencies in the decipherment, but partly it seems the result of corruption in the text.

18 The only place where *λοκος* is found is in the entry *λοκός* *λοκρός*, *φαλακρός* in Hesychius. Whatever is to be made of this, it throws no light here. No known Greek word ends in -*ολοκος*. Several, if an error is assumed, end in -*ολοχος*, but none of them suits. -ο *λόγους* seems the only theoretical alternative left. I am not sure that there is room for even a single letter between *νεο* and *ο*, certainly not for more than ι or ρ.

19 A syllable is shown to be missing by the metre. *κεν* would fill the space and can hardly be avoided.

18 The second half of the pentameter must begin with τ or a preceding consonant (which could only be κ), or, if the possibility of elision at the diaeresis is entertained (cf. Callim. fr. 42, 6 $\tau\omicron\delta\tau^*$), with ϵ . These alternatives and the various articulations open make it possible to devise a number of theoretically acceptable collocations of words, which it is pointless to record. I cannot verify $\alpha\gamma\alpha\nu\acute{\epsilon}\eta$ (*Anth. Pal.* vi 57, 4 $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\acute{\omicron}\tau\upsilon\nu\ \alpha\gamma\alpha\nu\acute{\epsilon}\eta\nu$).

2885. ELEGIACS. EPODE

Scraps containing elegiacs and epodes, in one hand and from one manuscript, raise hope of additions to the Archilochus already found in some quantity at Oxyrhynchus. But as soon as larger pieces are formed it becomes plain that something much later than Archilochus is represented. Apart from the one epode, about the date of which it might be possible to hesitate, the elegiac poems can hardly be supposed earlier than the end of the fourth century B.C. and might be much later. I have come on no clue to the author—I assume in the absence of a statement at fr. 1, 21 or fr. 11, 11, that the several pieces are by the same person, though at fr. 11, 16 I refer to what might be an indication of a diversity of sources—and except at fr. 1, 11 seqq. have not been able to elicit any continuous sense from what has survived. Those verses are the conclusion of a piece in which a speaker warns a female character of the danger of allowing herself to be too greatly influenced by love, citing examples from old stories of women who for love had committed crimes against fathers and brothers. Even in these lines a great deal remains uncertain.

The text is written on the back of a roll in a small, round, second-century hand, slightly firmer in fr. 4 than in the rest. But this fragment and the upper part of fr. 1 have on the front remains of lines of a fair-sized, upright, business-hand, which, with the similarity of the surface, goes to show that they were not very far apart. The front of the other fragments is blank and they are assigned to this manuscript on the strength of the hand. The horizontal surfaces of fr. 8 and 11 are likewise so similar (and to a less degree those of fr. 7, 9, and 10), that it may be inferred that these also came from one sheet.

There are no lection signs except a couple of apostrophes in fr. 4. Besides one or two self-corrections there are some additions and corrections made with a thicker pen.

Fr. 1

	(a)		
	] αμ[
	] α[
	] με . . ω[] . . [
	] νοτ . . [] αγ . . [
5	] λη . [] δα[] ασαλ[
	] απξ . θ . [] ξασπ[
	] π[] φοβεεσθα[
	] . [ ] ιοφ . [ ] . [ ] . . . [	(b)	
	] . ξειον . [] μεροπ[] . . . [
10	] . [ ] απορευχεσσω[	] απε . [	. . ] . α πόρεν χάσσω[] απε . [
	] αισταφην . ηκουσεπ[	] νδαξο . [	π] αῖς Ταφήν η̅γκουε π] Έχι νάδας ο . [
	] απριδικαμνουση[	] ελευθ . [	π] απριδι καμνούση(ι) . [] έλευθ . [
	] καχεπαρθενικην . ε . [	] γοσου . [	η̅] καχε παρθενική ν . ε . [] νοσουδ[
	] αιδεσυ . ερφτερηε[	] ευμοαπε . [	π] αιδ(δ) > c υπερ σφετέρης π[ν] εϋμοαπε . [
15	] . εσειναμυρτομηδη[	] ινηδε . [	ω̅] λεσεν Άμυρτον Μήδη[κάς] ω . [η̅ δε . [
	. .] ωρην[. .] αρων . ξεχοιν[	] λιδε . . [	Δει ώρη ν[ε] αρων έξοχον [Δις] λιδέων[.
	] λατι[. .] αδιε . [ ] . [ ]	] τιο δα . [	εί] λλά τί [τασ] τα διε . [] . [] τιο δα . [
	ουδρ . [] ο[] ου . . [] . .] ο[] ου[ ]	] κραδιη[	ουδρ . [] το . ουτ . [] . .] ο[] ου[] κραδιη[ν
	χ[] .] αυνηδυπερωτοαταε[	] λουοσσε[	χ] λαινή(ι) > δ' ύπ' Έρωτος αταε[θ] άλου . δc ce[
20	δητικαταεμζασθησει[	] εγχοτερ[	δη τι καταεμζασ θήσει [ε̅λ] εγχοτέρη[ν .
21] . []] . []] . []
	] φευγε[] οδ[] .] μ[] . []] . []
	] ελθης[] .] ετι . [] . []] . []
	] ηπορ . [] (c)] εα . [] . []] . []
25	] ουμα[] κ . αρ . [] . [
	] ουκα . [] .] φευξη[
	] τεω[] ηςκυθικου[
	] ουδει[] πι . ιγγεα[
	] η[] δ[] κυαν[	(d)	
30	] η[] ασιγνήτουχρ[
	.] κυτ[.] ονκειρον . ου[] . . [
	.] λα . [] καιφευγον . ακιχη[] μαι[
	. .] . . [] . ρυσεου[] ν . [] ε . . [] μ[		. . ] . . [ ] χρυσεού . [] ν . [] ε . . [] μ[
	(e)] κλεμ[] .] ι .] εδωικον . [ ] . . [		κ] λεμ[μ . .] δει[] εδωικον . [] π[
35	] ασμ[] . .] ωντυδ . [] εα[		α] σμ[. . .] . [] ωντυδ . [] εα[
	] ηκοκο . [] χαρ[] . πε[] . ο[		η̅] κοκο . [] χαρ[] . πε[] . ο[
	] ηρσειδ[] χχυσε[]] νο[		η̅] ρειδ[ο] c χχυσε[]] νο[
	] ηκοτεδαρδανη[. .] αμυμο[		η̅] κοτε Δαρδανή[] άμύμο[ν
	] ιπνουντ . κοιλ[. .] ηγαγονε[		΄] πνούντος κοιλ[] η̅γαγον ε[
	] ηγαρο[] γαιηκ . [. .] εφωχαρι . [		η̅] γαρ σο[.] γαιηκ . [] εων χάρην[
40	] δαιμον[] εωιλισε . στειβετα[		δ] αίμον[ο] c ω̅ι λισει̅ στειβετα[ι
	] ιμειρωπαγ . μαραμοιβαδο[		ι] μείρω πάν η̅μαρ άμοιβαδδ[ν
	] αιακιδη[] δο[] σπων[. .] θελενε[		Α] ιακίδη[] Δο[λ] όπων [] θελενε[
	] ξυν . υς . αιαρθμ̅ν . . .] κ . ιηθ[		ξ] υν . ρυς . αι αρθμ̅ν ο̅' ό[] κ . ιηθ[
45	] πρωτοερ . ιναεφ[. .] κλυεφ[		π] ρώτων Έρ . ιναέο[c] κλυεφ[

Fr. 1 The column has been made up of a number of scraps, of which five do not touch but are located with more or less exactitude on the strength of external or internal evidence. The level of (b) in relation to (a) is fixed by the cross-fibres; its distance is the measure of $\epsilon\lambda$ and their room in l. 20. Similarly, the level of (d) in relation to (c) is fixed by the cross-fibres; its distance is less certain, but if $\kappa\eta\gamma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ is to be recognized in l. 32, it is the measure of $\sigma\theta$ and part of μ , and their room, in that line. The level of (c) in relation to (a) is not to be fixed so confidently by the cross-fibres, but if it is correct, their interval is fixed by the alignment of ω in l. 31 under η in l. 30. The level of (e) in relation to (c) is likewise not certainly by fixed the cross-fibres, but their interval is similarly fixed by the alignment of first letters.

(a) is composed of scraps of which some have warped independently so that the location of letters in relation to one another is often doubtful. The upper part is rubbed so that decipherment also is uncertain. (b) is darkened and the right-hand side too ragged, except in the last lines, for anything to be made of the traces.

Fr. 1 2 α ? but abnormally small, perhaps illusory 3 After ϵ perhaps a forward-sloping stroke with faint traces to right of its top Before ω an upright 4], the foot of an upright], the back of a loop as of α ?, followed by specks, perhaps of two letters For χ possibly π ; then dispersed traces of two or three letters 5 After η the upper part of an upright rising above the general level, followed by a blank with a speck above in the interlinear space Before δ a corrected letter, perhaps ϵ intended For λ perhaps ν , but now no right-hand upright 6 Of] α only the tail Before θ perhaps α , but a stroke through it not accounted for After θ the upper left-hand arc of a small circle], traces to right of the right-hand angle of π and others to right of these above the general level 7], the lower end of a stroke descending from left with the start of a faint stroke rising to right from its foot 8], an upright], close to the edge], level with the top of the letters perhaps the lower left-hand corner of the loop of ρ , followed at an interval by the left-hand arc of a small circle], the lower part of a slightly forward-sloping stroke, followed by a small hook open to right on the line, and this by a stroke descending to touch the top of the left-hand stroke of a large, tilted angular loop open to right, ? α 9 seq. The beginnings of these two lines are on a detached morsel. I am doubtful whether in reattaching them I have got l. 10 in its proper position 9], the end of a stroke from left touching ξ above its base angle], a small concave stroke level with the top of the letters], the count is uncertain; if the second and third were σ , there might be parts of as many as five 10], now, a horizontal stroke just below the top of the letters and below it a slightly domed stroke just below the line], the edge of a stroke, apparently sloping slightly backwards], π or possibly γ , followed by the base of a small circle just off the line 11 Between η and η only a couple of specks], faint traces 12 After η the lower left-hand curve of θ or ϵ], a short upright descending from the right-hand end of the cross-stroke of θ ; ϵ not suggested 13 After $\eta\nu$ a headless upright descending below the line, the foot slightly hooked to right; anomalous for ι (but cf. fr. 7, 1) or ν], on the line a hook open to right 14 Between ν and ϵ only blurred ink (b)], an upright 17], a trace (the tip of an upright?) level with the top of the letters], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke at mid letter; I think α likelier than ϵ 18], a headless upright Between σ and σ an altered and apparently cancelled letter (? ν) with the foot of an upright above], off the line at the right-hand end of the cross-stroke of τ the base of σ or ω , followed by two dots near together, on the line], the base of an oval, followed at an interval by an upright σ has a cross-stroke through its right-hand side but I do not think ϵ was intended 19 The original reading looks like λ , not α ; I do not see what need there was of correction 21 The left-hand end of a cross-stroke and a heavy dot below 22], an upright, prima facie ι , but there seems to be ink to left of its foot 23], perhaps the right-hand ends of the arms of κ], a dot level with the top of the letters 24 For] η ϵ may not be ruled out], the left-hand side of a circle; ϵ or σ Of] ζ only the overhang], a cross-stroke as of τ , but perhaps not all the ink accounted for 25], a dot off the line After κ I think simply τ , but [] may be possible], the foot of an upright], a speck on the line 26], an upright; ι acceptable], level with the top of the letters a dot close to the upper end of a thin stroke descending to right, followed by the upper right-hand part of ν or η 27 Of ζ only a speck on the line Of ν only the tip of the left-hand branch 28 Of ϕ only the underside of the loops, barely recognizable through rubbing 31 Between ν and σ the right-hand tip of a stroke from left touching σ just below the top], the lower end of a stroke curving strongly to right to touch the foot of a stroke

apparently hooked to right; e.g. μ and α , σ 32 Prima facie one letter lost at beginning; see n.], the lower left-hand side of a circle 33], the top of a circle, followed at an interval by a small convex upright above the line After] ν perhaps an abnormally tilted τ], the foot of an upright, followed by a small apex off the line. There seem to be traces above] ϵ 34-6 The alignment is irregular 34 For] β λ may be possible, not α], a median dot For τ possibly γ], the second letter being represented by a slightly convex upright above which there is a trace 35], a heavy dot, level with the top of the letters], the edge of a slightly convex upright 36], the lower part of an upright; if ν , nothing lost before χ], an upright with foot hooked to right, e.g. η or π (d)], one letter (perhaps η or ν) written on another; it has been struck through 39 ι written on ν 40] χ anomalous, but so would τ be; no reason to expect ψ], perhaps the left-hand edge of a small circle 41 η represented only by an upright with a faint trace of the upper part of an upright to its left 42 Of η only the tip of the right-hand upright 44 Between ν and ν a triangular letter (δ ?) on which is written a thick 'horse-shoe' open upwards, followed by σ not completely closed or, I think less probably, a small ϵ Between ϵ and α what resembles the right-hand stroke of α , though α would not fill all the room After κ prima facie λ , but perhaps α with a flat loop 45 After $\epsilon\rho$ α (?) on which is written ϵ , above which a dot presumably indicating cancellation

Fr. 1 11 $\pi\alpha\iota\varsigma$ Ταφίη: Taphii inhabitants of the Echinades islands. The 'Taphian girl' will be Komaetho, daughter of Pterelaus, king of Taphos. By cutting off the magic hair in her father's head she brought about his fall, when attacked by Amphitryon and his allies. This misdeed was prompted by her infatuation with one of the enemy leaders: Apollod. *Bibl.* ii 4, 7; Tzetz. in Lycoph. 932, 934.

11 seq. I suppose the sense to be: and she was indifferent about her country's freedom, e.g. $\sigma\delta\delta'$ $\epsilon\mu\epsilon$ ' $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$ πατρίδι καμουόσχη $\epsilon\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\epsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\eta$, though $-\theta\epsilon\iota$ is not the natural decipherment.

καμουόσχη 'hard pressed in the fight', cf. Eur. *Suppl.* 709 $\tau\acute{o}$ κάμων οίκειου $\epsilon\rho\alpha\tau\acute{o}\upsilon$, and similarly $\pi\omicron\nu\epsilon\upsilon$ Thuc. i 30, 3, al., Xen. *Cyrop.* i 4, 21.

$\epsilon\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$ $\tau\acute{\iota}$ $\tau\upsilon$: cf. Plato *Protag.* 356 c $\tau\acute{\iota}$ $\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ $\epsilon\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$ $\eta\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$ $\tau\acute{o}\nu$ $\beta\lambda\omicron\nu$; Dem. xix 252 $\tau\eta\eta$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ $\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\nu$ $\epsilon\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$ $\tau\eta\eta$ $\pi\acute{o\lambda\epsilon\omega$.

13 The absence of a connective particle after $\eta\kappa\alpha\chi\epsilon$ and after $\acute{\omega}\lambda\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\nu$, l. 15, is consistent with the hypothesis that these are elements in a series of examples of similar things, in this case crimes committed by women for love.

If the name of Nisus is to be recognized, *παρθενική* will be a reference to his daughter Scylla, who played a similar part to Komaetho in the Megarian story (alluded to by Aeschylus, *Choeph.* 613 seqq. and reported in many places, v. Frazer ad Apollod. *Bibl.* iii 15, 8), of which the Taphian is a doublet. But there is in this story nothing to which *παῖδος ὑπερ σφετέρης* is obviously applicable (though *ὑπό* would suit well enough), and $\sigma\delta\delta'$ perhaps introduces a new instance, as η $\delta\epsilon$ does in l. 15, though I cannot guess what it was or how it was expressed.

The following observations may be worth making in spite of the uncertainty of their relevance. If *παρθενική Νισου*, I have one example of *παρθενική* for 'daughter', Ap. Rhod. *Argon.* iv 1743, but, there are several of *παρθένος*, Soph. *O.T.* 1462 and examples collected by Pfeiffer, Callim. ii p. 103. But *ἦκαχε* requires an object, so that *Νισο[ν μέ]νος*, for example, may be preferable, though I am not sure that there is room for *νμε* in the gap.

14 *σφέτερος* 'his, her own' as early as Pindar (e.g. fr. 215, 2), more than half a dozen times in Apollonius Rhodius, the only meaning in Callimachus. Accepting the reading *παῖδες* and the meaning 'their own' I can make no plausible suggestion.

15 $\acute{\omega}\lambda\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\nu$: cf. Eur., *Med.* 167 $\tau\acute{o}\nu$ $\epsilon\mu\acute{o}\nu$ $\kappa\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\sigma\alpha$ $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota\nu$, 1334 (Jason speaking) $\kappa\tau\omega\sigma\theta\epsilon\alpha$ $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$ $\delta\eta$ $\epsilon\acute{o}\nu$ $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota\nu$. For other versions v. P.-W. *Abrvntos*, and even here $\acute{\omega}\lambda\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\nu$ is not perfectly unambiguous, but might mean 'was responsible for the death of'.

Μήδη for *Μήδεα* cf. $\acute{\omega}\kappa\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\rho\omicron\nu$ $\pi\acute{o}\tau\eta\mu\alpha$ *Μήδης* Andromachus π. Γαλήνης (ap. Galen. xiv p. 33), Euphor. fr. 14, 3 ex cj. Meineck.

16 All that is known about Diorea, son of Aeolus, is contained in Parthen. *ἔρωτ.* παθ. 2. When his sister Polymela was deserted by Odysseus, he persuaded his father to give her to him for wife. Neither name occurs in the list of this Aeolus' children at schol. H, Q, *Od.* x 6, or in any of the lists or mentions of children of 'Aeolus'. The story told by Parthenius is stated to come from the *Hermes* of Philetas, a hexameter poem.

υ[ε]αρῶν: there seems to be no choice, but ε looks on the short side.

17 ἀλλὰ τί ταῦτα διεί[-: I suppose, 'Why do I recount these stories?' [ταυ] looks rather too much for the gap.

Somewhere before l. 19 I should expect μί, 'so that you do not fall into the same error'.

18 οὐδ' ὄτ[ε] το'ούτω looks acceptable as a decipherment.

19 'and be inflamed by wicked love', cf. οἴω δ' ἐχλήηνεν . . . Κοκράτη . . . Κύπρις πυρός μένει Hermesian. 7, 89 seqq. P.

20 κατακύβητας: see Gow's note at Theoc. iii 17.

ἐλεγχότερην: irregularly formed comparatives are found at all periods, v. Kühner-Blass, *Gr. Gr.* 1 564 seqq. ἐλεγχότερος (of which the positive ἐλεγχής and the superlative ἐλέγχιςτος are Homeric) is, as far as I know, unrecorded.

Presumably a genitive is implied, 'will make you worse than the persons I have cited', e.g. ὅς c' ἐτι κείνων.

21 I suppose a title, like fr. 11, 11, but very short, since it does not extend into (b).

22 seqq. φεύγε[, φεύξη[ic? l. 26, φεύγοντα κική[co]μαι, l. 32, and perhaps ἐδίωκον, l. 34, seem to be elements of a single theme. I cannot see any trace of it beyond this.

28 Hesychius, who has πφαλλίς· πφυξί, has πφυξί· κορυθαλ(λ)ός. This bird (Artemiche, daughter of Kleinis, metamorphosed) is on good terms with gods and men, Ant. Lib. xx, from Boeus and Simmias of Rhodes.

32 I should guess ἀλλὰ σε καὶ φεύγοντα, if it were not that αλ along with the left-hand part of the second λ looks as though it would project into the left-hand margin.

35 There is virtually no alternative to a form or derivative of Τυδεύς.

39 Ἰπνοός is recorded only as the name of a place in Samos (Steph. Byz. in v.). But in view of the considerations set out below I should guess that the place meant might rather be Ἰπνος, ἦν Ἰπνέων τινές, Λοκρῶν τῶν Ὀζολῶν, 'a town of West Lokris'.

40 In spite of what I say in the apparatus I do not think that the possibility c' Οἰταίη should be rejected. Mt. Oeta lies reasonably near the other places that may be conjectured to be referred to hereabouts.

41 δαίμονος: there may be some relevance in Zenob. v 44 Οἰταῖος δαίμων· Κλέαρχος φησιν, ὅτι δαίμων τις Οἰταῖος ἐπωνομάσθη ὃς ὕβριν καὶ ὑπερηφανίαν πάνν ἐμίσησεν. Or perhaps Herakles is meant, who had an altar on the top of Mt. Oeta.

42 I suppose 'all day long' (πᾶν ἡμᾶρ Od. xiii 31, πανημερόν Hdt. vii 183, πανημέριον Il. xi 279, πᾶν δ' ἡμᾶρ Il. i 592, xviii 453), but for all I can tell 'every day' might be meant.

43 Αἰακίδης is multifariously ambiguous. In connection with Dolopes Peleus seems as likely as any. Cf., e.g., Il. ix 479 seqq.

44 ξυνοῦσθαι for κοινοῦσθαι is attested for the 4th century B.C. (Nearchus ap. Arrian. *Ind.* 20, 4), and κοινοῦσθαι with a genitive has parallels in Euripides (e.g. *Phoen.* 1709). But ξυνοῦσθαι was not written here and does not scan.

45 Apparently Ἐρ[.]]νωσε[ic. Ἐρινα(ι)εως is a demoticon in Rhodes, but I suppose of no relevance here. Ἐρινεός is attested as 'citizen of Ἐρινεός' (Steph. Byz. in v.), the name of a number of places, of which the most frequently mentioned is that in Doris, which lies between Oeta and Parnassus.

(-α- may be a mere mistake, but I believe I can produce other examples of the change of ε to α in some collocations of vowels, I suppose for ease of pronunciation.)

Fr. 2

] [

]υε[] [

] [

].νεερ.[

]αφης [

 5] .υς.[

Fr. 2 1 This has the appearance of a title 3], I think the right-hand upright of η or π [, the left-hand side of a small circle 5], perhaps the right-hand ends of the overhang and cross-stroke of ε [, the upper end of a stroke descending to right

Fr. 3

].[

]φοσε[

]εσηε[

]πτεε[

 5] : : .[

Fr. 3 1 The foot of an upright 2 Of ε[no cross-stroke, but I think not ω[5 Extreme tips of letters; perhaps ε or c; ε; χ Above the line the upper end of a stroke descending to right followed by a short concave upright

Fr. 4

.

.] . [

.] μ μ ε . [

. []

5] ρ υ . ω ν η ρ τ α ν ο ν . [

] π ρ ο λ η ν α σ σ α ρ α κ ο υ [

] ε ν γ ε ν ε ι ω ι χ ρ ο υ σ ε π [

] ε δ ι ε ι δ ο μ ε ν ο ς α ρ τ ι [

] ε ι ν ο ν α ν τ ο ν δ η ἴ ο ι σ ε [

10] ν ε ν ε ν α λ ι ο ς [

] μ ε ν τ ' ε ο ρ γ [.] υ δ ε ν α κ λ [

] ε σ α λ λ α [.] υ σ ι ν β ε [

] η [.] κ η π ι γ α [

] ι μ ε ν ο ι [

15] κ τ ω κ υ μ ' α λ υ [

] ω [

] μ ο ν ο ν τ ο ν [

] δ α η ς [

] α σ τ . [

20] ε ν . [

] ρ ο λ ε [

] λ ι χ [

] τ ε κ [

] σ α . [

Fr. 4 Epode consisting of iambic trimeter and dactylic penthemimer, like Archilochus, fr. 89, 104 (185, 182 West), and the Strasbourg epodes (Hipponax, fr. 115, 117 West). The only certainty about the contents is that they relate to a young man whose beard is just showing. He may have come from Crete to the Troad and seems to have been in a fight.

Fr. 4 3 . [γ or π 5], α or ε suggested Between ρ (of which only the base) and υ specks Of υ the stalk up to the start of the fork; it is followed by the foot of an upright hooked to right, and this by ink that would be taken for ε, but that it is high off the line After α a speck below the line . [, a slightly concave upright 7], an upright with a speck to left of its foot, preceded by a stroke descending from left 9], the upper end of a stroke rising from left and a median dot below; perhaps κ, but ξ perhaps not ruled out 12], the upper right-hand side of a small circle or loop

], on the line the lower part of a stroke rising to right? 14], a median dot 15 I cannot rule out η [16], perhaps the right-hand stroke of μ 19], the end of a stroke from left touching the loop of a . [the left-hand side of a small loop off the line 20], the foot of an upright . [a slightly concave upright 22], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke 24 . [γ or π

Fr. 4 5 I see nothing else as likely as *υρτακ[ι]νον*, though ι looks as if it would have been crushed, unless what I have taken for the foot of the first upright of ν is the foot of ι. *Υρτακίνος* is one of the names of a township in Crete, of which others are *Υρτακος* and *Υρτακίνα* (Steph. Byz. in *Υρτακος*; Scyl. *περιπλ.* 47. *Υρτακινίων* on its drachmas implies -*κινος* or -*κινον*).

Since *πόλιν Ἀσσαράκου* cannot be supposed to be a definition of *Υρτακίνον*, a reasonable guess seems to be 'leaving Hyrtakinus he came to Assaracus' town', -ων (but not *προλείπων* or *φεύγων*) *Υρτακίνον* ἔ[κετο | ἐς] πόλιν Ἀ., or something of the sort.

Assaracus was one of the sons of Tros, and since Ilium may not have been yet built in his time (and Diodorus iv 75, 5 says he was king of Dardanians), his 'town' may refer to Dardania (*Il.* xx 216).

7 seq. A comparison with similar contexts makes *ἀρτ[ι]* look unavoidable as the beginning of l. 8. E.g. Theoc. xi 9 with Gow's note, *I.G.* 3, 1314, Metag. 4, 3, *Anth. Pal.* ix 219. But I do not then see the purpose of the marginal addition.

χνοῦς λέγεται τοῦ γενεῖαν ἀρξαμένου schol. Aristoph. *Nub.* 978 (similarly Hesych. in *χνόος*). *γενεῖω χνοῦς ἐπ[ι]*: cf. Aristoph. *Nub.* 978 χ. ὥσπερ μῆλοις ἐπήνθει, Callim. *Hf.* ii 37 ἐπὶ χνόος ἦλθε παρειαίς, *Anth. Pal.* xii 36 μηροῖς δὲ δὺς ἔπεσσι χνόος.

8 *διειδόμενος*: Hesych. in *διαείδεται* (*Il.* xiii 277) φαίνεται; schol. Callim. *Hf.* iv 191 (*διειδομένη*) φαινομένη.

11 Apparently *ἔοργ[εν ο]δδ-*, though it looks a tight fit. *οὐ μέντ(οι) ἔοργεν οὐδὲν ἀκλ[ι]* seems a reasonable guess, but I do not think it would reach the same alignment as *αρτι*, if that was written at the beginning of l. 8.

μέντοι appears to be very rare in verse of this kind; *v.* Denniston, *G.P.* p. 399. *ἔρδεν* characteristic of the Ionic vocabulary; *ἔοργα*, I believe, apart from Homer, at present attested only in prose.

13 If *κηπι* is to be taken as *καὶ ἐπι*, I call attention to a peculiarity of the *παράδοσις* for which I cannot account. In manuscripts of early Ionic authors the crasis of *καὶ ε-* is represented by *κα-*, *κάμέ* 2310 (Archilochus) fr. 1 i 37, *κάνετιλῆς* 2174 (Hipponax) fr. 1 i 6. But in the 'Ionic' pieces of Callimachus it is much more often than not represented by *κη-*, e.g. fr. 194, 32; 54; 88, and this encroachment of 'Doric' extends even to 'Aeolic' in, e.g., Theocritus xxix 37 (*κηπειτα* for *καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ*).

Fr. 5

·
·
]θ.[]φ[
]εσαυ[
]ιδε[

Blank for c. 3 vv.

Fr. 5 1 At the upper right-hand side of θ confused ink .[, the lower part of a concave, forward-sloping upright

Fr. 6

·
·
].[
]εγω[
]εση[
]ναμ[
5]...[

Fr. 6 1 The lower part of φ or ψ suggested 5 Tops of letters: a thick dot; the top of a small circle; the tip of an upright

Fr. 7

·
·
]ερχιο[
]ουση[
]νυτε[
]κντο[
5]τεσο.[
]ηες.[
]αρε.[
]σο.[
].[

Fr. 7 2], the lower part of an upright 4], α, I think, rather than λ 5]γ perhaps not ruled out .[, ? an upright 6], the lower part of a stroke rising from left? 7], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke as of γ .[, the left-hand side of a circle, c? 8], the right-hand parts of θ?

Fr. 8

·
·
].ρ.[
]ευομενη[
]εγκελαδιο [
]χαλυβων [
5]ουμενε[
]πλειδων [
].ρεσι, εντεμε[
]φωνιαδας [
]οσηνακαπ.[
10]αλευκολιθων [
]αιδεσαρειδα.[
], να. πη[
]ομαιεξοτεπι[
]ροξακιδων [
15]παιτουνεκας.[
]αγουσινοι [
].ριδεσαμφιγε.[
]φιδειαι [
]μεμορυχη[
20]φαλοι [

Fr. 8 1], the end of a stroke from left touching ρ near the top .[, on the line a loop as of α 4], a speck near the top of χ 5], α or λ looks preferable to ν 7], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters After ι the foot of an upright, followed by an angular sign level with the top of the letters; if ν, anomalous 9], the left-hand side of a circle 11 ε.[, of α only the top of the right-hand stroke; followed by the top of an upright bent to left 12],., the upper right-hand arc of a small circle level with the top of the letters, perhaps only the overhang of c, followed by the foot of an upright After α the foot of an upright Before τ a cusp on the line; not μ 13], the right-hand side of a circle; ω acceptable ι, ρ sometimes has a very small loop, but I do not think can be naturally read here 14 Of]ρ only the right-hand edge 15], a dot on the line 17], a slightly convex upright .[, prima facie γ or π 20 Of]φ only the top of the upright. No ink remains between this and α, but I think there may be room for ι, though its top should have shown

Fr. 8 8 Perhaps Τρο]φωνιάδας, mentioned by Plutarch (*de fac. in orb. lun.* 944 d) as beings comparable with Idaean Dactyls and Corybants, τοὺς περὶ Βοιωτῶν ἐν ἴουδωρα Τροφωνιάδας. But there may be other supplements and -ιάδας may be a case of -ιάδες not of ἰάδα.

9 πρ]οσηνά.

13 If ρ[could be read, πρ[ῶτον would be a reasonable guess.

D

18 ἀμ]φιδέαι 'bracelets' and 20 κεκρῦ]φαλοι 'coifs' belong to the same class of object, but ἀδελ]φιδέαι is a theoretical alternative for the first and there are several for the second, besides ὑπερ]φ[ι]αλοι, if an ι were lost.

19 Although μεμορυχμένος is once found in the *Odyssey*, the word otherwise only appears in much later writing.

Fr. 9

. . .
]ην[
].εησπ[
]σμαστ[
]ραεν[
 . . .

Fr. 9 I am not sure that this fragment does not stand immediately above fr. 10, so that the lower end of the stalk of ρ is what appears in fr. 10, 1 2],, above the general level an upright with a short stroke rising to right from its foot

Fr. 10

. . .
].[
]υμο[], ε[
]τιτο . ε[
]ωφα . δ . [
 5]αμφοτ[ε[
]κεθ . . . [
], coup . [
]ετεκ[
]πεχ . [
 10]σκαμ[
]ταρερ[
]. ον[
]ξaci . [
]. τλη[
 15]κο . [
]. ετο[
]. . ψ[
 . . .

Fr. 10 2],, a dot level with the top of the letters 3 After ο traces in a rubbed place ending with what looks like the overhang of ε 4 After α a rubbed place, but I am not sure that there is room for a letter, even ι . [, an upright 6 After θ a rubbed place with a dot level with the top

of the letters, then a stroke descending to right and the base of a circle with ink above 7],, a stroke rising to right 9],, now looks most like θ, but I think illusory 11 Of ρ[only the loop 12],, the lower part of a stroke descending from left? 13],, an upright; κ, ν not suggested 14],, a dot level with the top of the letters 15],, a median dot 16],, perhaps the right-hand base angle of δ 17],, two dots resembling the underside of a damaged loop, followed by the top of a stroke bending over to right

Fr. 11

. . .
] [] [
] ματα[] πολ[
] ηκομεν[] πλεις[
], ἱερονπ[], εθρον[
] . . . [φωνλυενγιαμε[
 5] . . . [δοτιθερμαλοετραφ[
] . . . [. . .] οαλλοτισοικομομ[
] ειθεγαρε . . .] εαστοτεδ[
] ε . πο . ε[. . .] ληλοιστου[
 . . .] νυ[. . .] ννειδαλα[
 10] . . . [ιδεσενμυρσηο . [
] . . .] νις [
] [] . οτικα . [] υση . [
] . . . [τημα . [] η[
] οιδοτικα[
 15] επλεονα[
] οθματqδ[
] μηη . [] [
] specks [

Fr. 11 1 Of ρ only the lower left-hand arc . [, the left-hand side of a circle; ε or the left-hand stroke of ω suggested 2 Of η only the right-hand upright, but ε would be indented Of ρ[only the left-hand upright Of π only the right-hand upright 3],, the upper end of a stroke descending to right with a speck to left . [, a speck on the line],, the edge of an upright 4] . . . , two diagonally opposed specks, followed at an interval by a dot, all about level with the top of the letters, then the lower end of an upright descending below the line 5],, the upper end of a stroke rising from left; too flat for ν? 6],, the lower part of a stroke rising to right from below the line, followed by the base of a small loop on the line],, the base on the line of a small circle 7],, a speck level with the top of the letters 8 Between ε and π a speck on the line After ο the upper part of a stroke descending steeply to right, followed by the upper part of a stroke rising to right; neither μ nor ν suggested Of λ only traces of the feet 9] . . . , I can find no satisfactory combination; something against each of ση, εν, ηι 10],, an apex level with the top of the letters?],, a speck below the line . [, the left-hand loop of φ suggested, but δ not ruled out 11] . . . [, the left-hand

loop of ϕ or the left-hand base angle of δ , followed by an upright ϵ , an upright with the end of a stroke from left against its left-hand side above the foot; ν or ι 12], a trace on the line ϵ , the lower part of an upright ϵ , the upper left-hand arc of a circle ϵ , the left-hand side of ϵ or θ suggested 13 Before τ dispersed specks followed by a sharp loop suggesting α , the lower part of a stroke rising to right 17 Rubbed and the ink consequently disjointed. Prima facie the first three letters are as given, the next had a cross-stroke at the top ϵ , α or δ

Fr. 11 3 $\epsilon\rho\delta\alpha\nu\ \pi\tau[\alpha\lambda]\epsilon\theta\rho\alpha\nu$ (only at *Od.* 12) can hardly be avoided. I do not know what can have preceded but ω . Though ω is not a very satisfactory interpretation of the ink, η is not possible.

6 $\delta\mu\mu[\alpha\epsilon\iota\upsilon\upsilon]$: *v.* l. 16. $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda'\ \delta\tau\iota$ seems likely to imply $\sigma\upsilon\delta\delta'\ \delta\tau\iota$ in l. 5, in spite of what I say in the app. crit.

8 $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\eta\lambda\omicron\iota\epsilon\iota\upsilon\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon[\nu]$ may have preceded, but μ would have an unnatural look and ι is inordinately far from ϵ . I do not think $\epsilon\sigma\pi-$ is an alternative.

11 $\Phi\epsilon[\lambda]\alpha\iota\upsilon\iota\epsilon$ acceptable; presumably the subject of the piece, since the author would be in the genitive. For persons with this name *v.* Gow-Page, *Hellenistic Epigrams*, Aeschrio.

12 $\sigma\tau\delta'\ \delta\tau\iota$ as in l. 14. The same beginning *Anth. Pal.* xii 148 (Callim.), *v.* 175 (Meleag.), ix 577.

15 I suppose $\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\sigma\ \nu\alpha\iota$.

16 $\delta\theta\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$: *v.* Pfeiffer on Callim. fr. 1, 37. The difference in spelling between this line and l. 6 may be a sign that the pieces are by different authors, and then that the manuscript is an anthology.

2886. COMMENTARY ON A POEM

A commentary on a composition of which the only line that can be approximately reconstructed with reasonable probability is a hexameter. There is nothing that I see unfavourable to the hypothesis that the whole consisted of hexameters. The subject of the part preserved by the commentator seems to be the apparel of a male person, shoes ((*b* i 4-7), garment (7-11), ornaments? (12-17).

Commentaries are often written in wide columns. The only guess I can make at the original width of (*b*) i, based on the supplement proposed for l. 10, is that one third or rather more than one third of the column is lost. But what with the uncertainty about the exact form of the supplement and the irregularity of the copyist's writing, spacing, and use of contraction, not much reliance can be placed on this estimate.

As appears from (*b*) ii, lemmata (preceded by $\delta\iota\pi\lambda\alpha\iota\ \acute{\alpha}\beta\epsilon\lambda\iota\upsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$) projected by one letter into the left-hand margin. It was presumably intended to articulate the text by stops and blanks (e.g. (*b*) i 5), but any such intention seems to have been carried out in a rather casual way. There is a number of blanks in places where they have no purpose and stops omitted where they might be expected.

It can hardly be supposed that the writing is that of a professional copyist. There is great variation in the shape of many of the letters— σ appears in at least seven distinct forms, ll. 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16—and in some places, where the ink is clear, a correct decipherment would be impossible apart from the sense (e.g. $-\epsilon$, ll. 8, 9, $\tau\omicron\delta\epsilon$, l. 10). The decipherment is made precarious in many places, particularly on the stained left-hand side, in spite of the fact that truly cursive forms and ligatures are by no means freely employed. I should guess that the hand was to be dated in the second century. For what it is worth I note that ι adscript everywhere appears in its place, after ω as well as after η .

(a)

. . .
] . . $\eta\rho$. [.
] . $\alpha\alpha\nu\epsilon\zeta$ [.
] . $\alpha\alpha\nu\epsilon\zeta\omicron\iota\kappa\omicron\nu$ [.
] $\mu\omicron$. $\zeta\tau\alpha\iota\eta\mu$ [.
 5] . $\alpha\epsilon\pi\iota\zeta\epsilon\nu\eta\zeta$ [.
] . $\omega\nu\alpha\iota\lambda\epsilon\omega$. [.
] . $\epsilon\rho\omicron\gamma\omicron\pi\alpha\iota\zeta$ [.
] $\zeta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\eta\nu$ [.
] . [.
 . . .

(b) Col. i

. . .
] . [. [. [. [. [.
] $\zeta\pi\omicron\sigma\pi\omicron\iota\upsilon\mu\omicron\sigma\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\omega$
] $\omicron\rho\mu\alpha$. [] $\pi\omicron\epsilon\zeta\beta\upsilon\tau\eta\sigma\pi\alpha\nu\tau\alpha\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\tau\eta\nu$
] $\nu\tau\alpha\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\alpha\iota\tau\omega\nu\epsilon\lambda\lambda\eta\nu\omega\nu\ \phi\omicron\iota\nu\iota$
 5] . $\chi\eta$. $\nu\pi\omicron\delta\eta\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$. $\nu\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\pi\alpha\rho\eta\iota\sigma\epsilon\nu\alpha$
] $\lambda\iota\pi\alpha\rho\iota\sigma\pi\omicron\sigma\iota\tau\omicron\delta\epsilon\sigma\eta\mu\alpha\iota\omicron\mu\omicron\nu$
] . $\nu\pi\omicron\delta\epsilon\delta\epsilon\mu\omicron\sigma\eta\nu\ \kappa\alpha\iota\omicron\iota\lambda\epsilon\pi\tau\alpha\lambda\epsilon$
] $\omega\pi$. $\nu\iota\sigma\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu\iota$ $\kappa\alpha\iota\omicron\iota$ $\kappa\alpha\iota\alpha\nu\tau\omega\iota$
] . $\nu\pi\alpha\nu\epsilon\mu\omicron\upsilon\delta\iota$ $\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\iota\epsilon\tau\omicron$ $\lambda\omega\pi\eta\eta\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$
 10] $\pi\omicron\rho\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu\iota\tau\omicron\delta\epsilon\sigma\eta\mu\alpha\iota\omicron$. .
] $\rho\epsilon\nu\omicron\mu\omega$ [.] $\nu\pi\alpha\nu\epsilon\mu\omicron\upsilon\delta\iota\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\iota\epsilon\tau\omicron$
] ν . . $\pi\omicron\rho\phi\upsilon\rho\epsilon\alpha\zeta\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\omega\iota\alpha\nu\pi\lambda\iota$
] $\omicron\sigma\tau\omicron\nu\alpha\rho\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\alpha\gamma\kappa\omega\nu\omicron\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\eta\omicron$
] . [. [. [] $\lambda\omicron\kappa\omega\iota\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\tau\iota$ $\iota\alpha\sigma\pi\iota\sigma\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$
 15] ζ . 4 litt. $\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$ $\pi\alpha\rho\eta\rho\omicron\rho\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\upsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\omicron\nu$
] . ν [α ' π . . . $\lambda\omicron\kappa\omega\iota\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\omega\iota\omicron$
] . . δ . . . ι . . . $\eta\rho\tau\eta\mu\omega\iota\tau\omicron\nu\iota\mu\alpha\gamma$
 Blank of 2 ll.
] . . . $\iota\omicron\nu$ [.

Col. ii

. . .
] . [.
] δ [.
] μ [.
] $\alpha\zeta$ [.
] λ [.
] π [.
] \omicron [.
] η . [.
] . . [.
] $\rho\epsilon$ [.
] ν [.
] η . [.
] $\zeta\epsilon$. [.
] $\alpha\nu\alpha\zeta$ [.
] $\iota\delta\alpha\lambda\iota$ [.
] $\lambda\mu$. [.
] $\tau\omicron\delta$ [.
] $\mu\eta$. [.
] . . [.
 . . .

(a) Perhaps stood above (b), but I cannot follow the vertical fibres from the one into the other
 1], the base of a circle, followed by the lower part of a stroke rising to right having on the line to its right the foot of a stroke hooked to right, perhaps a separate letter [], the lower part of an upright 2], the right-hand end of cross-stroke as of τ 3], the same 4 I am not sure that there was a letter between ρ and ζ 5], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching the top of the loop of α 6], a trace on the line? I am not at all sure that α should not be taken for a split κ After ρ the surface is damaged and I am not sure that there was a letter 7], a trace above the general level, followed by what I suppose must be τ, though the stalk is strangely concave

(b) Col. i 4], what I have shown as an 'acute' looks to me too thick and upright for an accent and perhaps should be taken for a letter. There is no other accent 5], there is no doubt about ι, but I cannot understand the superscript stroke, which elsewhere represents (εν) 5], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke at mid letter and the upper end of a stroke rising from left, above it; neither ε nor κ satisfactory, though κ may not be ruled out 7], a small circle on the line 9], a slightly concave upright? ο expected 10 There is no doubt that -νομενον is intended, but I am not sure how it is in whole or part represented 11 The sign for εν is displaced unusually far to right 12 After]υ (of the left-hand stroke of which only faint traces) perhaps no more than πo, though I am not sure whether this does not leave some ink not accounted for 13], a short thick upright, perhaps with a short projection to right at top 14 Before λ dispersed traces, not certainly all of them ink 15 Before τ dispersed traces, not certain how many of them ink 16 Apparently written with a thinner pen Above απ a sinuous sign of which I do not know the meaning After π a speck level with the top of the letters, then traces which could be taken as ορα, though an unexplained stroke rising from ο to ρ makes me doubt this interpretation π before λ is not verifiable 17], a loop, too high for ρ, followed by the tops of two strokes compatible with ν or υ After δ a stroke that in another position would be taken for ε, and then ink that could be combined as ων After ι a forward-sloping stroke followed by faint specks

(b) Col. ii 8], the start of a stroke curling up to right 9 Perhaps εη 10 Perhaps ηρ
 4 abnormally concave 12], the top of a stroke with a hook to left 13 After ε perhaps τ or γ, followed by a trace below the line 14 For ν κ may be possible, for α λ 18], a slightly forward-sloping stroke

(b) Col. i 2 προσποιούμενος εσω-

4 I must suppose that there is error in the decipherment or in the text before τῶν Ἑλλήνων. In respect of the decipherment]υ is differently made from the majority, but resembles the first in l. 5, the third in l. 11; the ι after κ̄ is cut off below, but I do not think can be taken for c like that in l. 9; there appears to be something after the third ι (over which is the stroke reported), but it is not ink.

4 seqq. The inference from τὸ δὲ σημαινόμενον . . . ὑποδεδεμένους ἦν is that the previous lines contain references to footwear of a particular sort. There are many sorts named after peoples or the like (v. Pollux vii 88 seqq.), but I can find none named after Phoenicians. φοινικ- may therefore be taken to refer to colour—there is a chance that φ[at 2166 (c) 2 i 6 schol. represents the same word in the same connection, like κροκόβαπτον (εὔμαριν) Aesch. Pers. 660. Λακωνικαὶ according to Pollux were red, ἐρυθραὶ, Περσικαί, women's slippers, white.

5 If]εχη could be read—but c would be abnormally made—μίεχη might be thought of. τὸ μίεχος is not in LSJ, but Hesychius has the entry μίεχη πηλήματα . . . 'felts'. πηλήματα is attested as a headcovering of felt (Callim. fr. 292, fr. 304), not as a footcovering, but Pollux adduces evidence to show that πῖλος was applicable to both (vii 171, x 50, quoting Craut. Μαλθακοί).

ὑπὸ λιπαρῆς can hardly be other than part of a lemma, resembling the Homeric ποσὶ δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήγατο κατὰ πέδιλα (Il. ii 44, Od. ii 4, et al.), of which part of the paraphrase is ὑπὸ (or ὑπεδήγατο)]λιπαροῖ ποσὶ. But I can make no guess at the feminine noun corresponding to ποσὶ. I do not think it is conceivable that it is represented by ενα-, which I should guess to be an explanation of λιπαρῆς like τωες ἀηλιμμένους schol. Il. xiv 186, ἢ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀηλιμμένους schol. Aristoph. Plut. 616.

7 seqq. καὶ οἱ λεπταλέη . . . λώπη | νικομένηι: 'and as he walked his fine cloak . . .'

καὶ οἱ καὶ αὐτάι: cf., e.g., schol. Pind. Dith. i 6 δι' δ' οἱ δι' δ' αὐτάι.

λεπταλέη . . . λώπη: cf. Ap. Rhod. Argon. ii 30 seqq. φάρος λεπταλέον . . . λώπη.

λώπη περιβόλαιον, as schol. Od. xiii 224, or περιβλήμα, as Hesych. in v.

νικομένηι . . . πορομένηι: cf. schol. Od. iv 701, schol. Argon. i 888, Hesych. in νειρόμενος, νικομένηι, et al.

ὑπ' ἀνέμου διεσείετο . . . τὸ δὲ σημαινόμενον . . . ὑπ' ἀνέμου διεσείετο: the missing part of the hexameter, which not improbably occupied the beginning of l. 9, twice paraphrased as 'was being blown about by the wind' might have been something like πρὸς ἠέρον ἐπὶ νάκτερον (cf. Argon. ii 725 seqq.). διασείετο itself is recorded only in prose authors, ἐτίναξε διεσείετο Hesych.

βλήμα (or βολαιον) νικομένηι would fix within fairly close limits the amount lost on the left. The suggested supplement of the previous line is not objectionable on the score of length.

τὸ δὲ σημαινόμενον cf., e.g., schol. Pind. Ol. viii 10 γ τὸ σημαινόμενον ἔστι τοιοῦτον, ὅσα τὸ ε. οὖν ἔστιν. 12 πορφύρεας χρυσεῖαι ἀναπλι-: part of lemma?

χρυσεῖαι sc. πλόκαι χρυσεῖαι (l. 16). πλόκαι πλέγματι (l. 14), cf. Hesych. πλέκος πλέγμα. 'Golden plait'; at Eur. Med. 786 πλόκαι χρυσεῖαι is a golden chaplet.

ἀναπλι-: no recorded Greek word begins so, but ἀναπλίττωσι is a probable correction of ἀναπλήττωσι at Arat. Phaen. i 108. ἀναπλι|ξ- is a theoretical possibility here. If the letters are to be articulated ἀνὰ πλι-, there is a limited number of words available, πλίγμο, πλίχος, oblique cases of πλίξ, with uses derived from the notion of 'spread', 'straddle' (διάστημα). See schol. Od. vi 318, schol. Aristoph. Ach. 217, El. Mag. 395, 11, and Pearson's note on Soph. fr. 596.

13 seq. τοῦ ἀριστερόν ἀγκώνος παρηγορίας, 15 seq. ταῖς παρηγορίας τοῦ λαοῦ | ἀγκώνος. Some form of παρηγορία presumably occurred in the verse, the rest of the two phrases is evidently paraphrase or comment. The Homeric meaning 'side-traces' looks inapplicable, but as the word contains no specific mention of 'reins', it may perhaps be used of some other kind of rope or thong 'hanging from the left elbow'.

14 seq. ἱαστις <ε> ἴδος | λήθου: cf. Hesych. ἰσπίδος: εἶδος λήθου <ή> ἱαστις.

16 seqq. From the place where it occurs I should guess that τo represents τὸ | δὲ σημαινόμε(εν)ον. If so, παρηρητημ(έν)ωι is acceptable as having reference to παρηγορίας in view of the similarity in usage of παρηρηθεῖαι and παρηγορηθεῖαι.

τοῦ ἱμάν|τος cannot be verified, μαν being mere scribble, but it does not seem unsuitable to the context.

(b) Col. ii 15 seq. If it may be assumed from λιμ[that ἰδαλιμ- stood in the previous line, a form of ἰδάλιμος (Hesiod Op. 415) or <ε>ἰδάλιμος (Od. xxiv 279, Anth. Pal. vii 491, 4) is likely. Otherwise, a form of Ἰθάλιον may occur and there are remoter possibilities.

2887. COMMENTARY ON A HYMN?

The scraps of which the largest of the following pieces is made up have combined to form the upper twenty-nine lines of a column from which not more, in the worst cases, than three or four letters are lost at the sides. In spite of these relatively favourable conditions I have found it unusually difficult to follow the thread of the discourse or to guess at what is missing. To some degree this may be due to corruption, which is obviously severe in ll. 19 seqq. and I think must be postulated in ll. 23 seqq., and may be present in places where it is not positively identified.

The text is plainly a commentary. It may be inferred from the reference to 'the poet' (l. 5) and the presence of verse forms (l. 1, ll. 3 seqq., l. 25) that it was a commentary on a poem, which may very well have been in hexameters, though in l. 4 these are not recognizable without emendation, and neither they nor any other metre is obvious elsewhere. The subject is offerings of various kinds made (or to be made—I have no explanation of the contrast between tenses in l. 22 and l. 28), presumably, to judge by the expression λίτομαι and the character of the objects, to some divine person, whose gender is perhaps revealed by -μέ[ν]ησ at ll. 14 seqq.

I should say that πλ[εγμα, not πλ[εκτων, stood at 1604 fr. 2, 6 marg.

The text is written in a practised but informal round hand of medium size to be assigned to the early second century or even the end of the first. It has no lection signs and is not articulated in any way so far as I can tell, though in the absence of a good proportion of the left-hand margin the evidence about projection and indention has gone.

Fr. 1

	[. . .]τοσαγαλιτομα[	πρ]ώτος γὰρ λίτομα[ι
	[ωτοδετωηκ.[	πρ]ώτος δὲ τῶι ηκ.[
	[καιεριφουιν.[	[καιε]ρίφοικινω[
	[. . .]σιπεροδοι . . . . .[	[μί]τε ῥόδοι[
5	[. . .]σηλικιαστοουητ[	[η]ς ἡλικίας τοῦ [π]ουητ[οῦ
	[κτουτων / . . .]ημε.[	ε]κ τούτων (ἔστι) [ε]ημε[
	[. . .]σβαιεμφαινειν ε[	[. . .]σβαι εμφαίνειν ε[
	[ζωραναποτων ω[	[ε] ὄραν ἀπὸ τῶν ὤ[-
	[ωνωνπροσφεριεαν[	ρα]ίων ὡν προσφέρειν ἀδ[-
10	[φησινδεκαπρωτο.[	τ< >]ι. φησὶν δὲ καὶ πρωτο.[
	[. . .]ησκατατηναφι—[	[. . .]ησ κατὰ τὴν ἀφι-
	[. . .]θυσιανροσε—[	[. . .]ην θυσίαν προσε-
	[. . .]γκειν]εφανω[	ν]εγκεῖν]εφανω[
	[. . .]ναισο]λομε—[	[. . .]ναισο]λομε-
15	[. . .]ησφησιξ.[	[. . .]ησ φησιξξ[
	[. . .]ωναλλακαιχρυσο . ε[	[. . .]ων ἀλλὰ καὶ χρυσο . ε[
	[. . .]σοιβο . παραστησαι[	[. . .]σοι βοέ παραστήσαι[
	[. . .]οξεδενικωσω και[	[. . .]βοέ δὲ δυνικῶς, ὡς και
	[. . .]ρομηρηνειλοναν .[	παρ' Ὀμήρω· νεῖδν ἀν' ἔλ-
20	[κλητονβεβοινοπεπ[	κ]ητον βοέ οἶνοπε π[η-
	[κτοαρ ^ο καικω[	κ]τὸ <ν> ἄρο(τρον). και κω[
	[ετησα[. . .] . . .]να[	ε]τήσα[ι]]γυνα[ικ
	[αυτοιαποκρηε[	αἰ]τοὶ ἀποκρηε[
	[εσωι . . .] . . .] . . .[	ε]σωι . . .] . . .] . . .[
25	[καιαιδιη απο[	[και] αἰδιη . ἀπο[
	[. . .]ερασεχειριουσε—[	ε]ς πέρασ μέχρι ἡοῦσ
	[. . .]γυναικωνσοιχορον—[	[. . .]γυναικῶν σοι χορόν
	[. . .]αστήσωμετορχησε—[	[. . .]αστήσω μετ' ὄρχησε-
	[. . .]καιαιδιησειρηταιτα [	ω]σ[και] ὠιδῆς . εἴρηται τα

Fr. 1 There is a 'joint' at the right-hand side, almost coincident with the edge. From l. 11 on, the lines appear to be slightly shorter 1 Of ω only the extreme right-hand curve 2 . . . on the line a loop open to right; a or o or ω 3 Of φ only the left-hand curve 4 Of η only the edge of the top . . . the lower part of a stroke rising to right (if ν, no whole letter need be missing), followed by a short arc of the upper right-hand side of a circle, having a projection to right at about its middle and a dot to right of this, level with the top of the letters; possibly the central part of the top of τ . . . a trace on the line, followed by a loop, open to right, on the under-layer; if separate letters, the second perhaps α or ω 5 Of η only the top and hooked foot of the right-hand stroke 6 Of ε only the lower end below the line 7 . . . on the line the end of a stroke from left; a rather than ν? 8]ε anomalous 10 . . . apparently the upper end of a stroke descending to right 11 . . . the right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching η level with its cross-stroke 13 . . . a heavy dot level with the top of the letters . . . perhaps ν, represented by the left-hand apex and the tip of the right-hand upright, followed by a dot to its right. But for ν I cannot rule out αι 14 . . . a speck level with the top of the letters . . . the upper right-hand angle of ν, or less probably η 15 See note 16 . . . a trace about mid letter After ο an upright descending below the line with a stroke ascending to right from its right-hand side about two thirds of the way up; not prima facie ι struck out ε looks as if it had a low cross-stroke, but I believe ε is illusory 18 . . . traces on the line. β is completely unverifiable Of ο only the base 19 . . . the lower part of a forward-sloping stroke, followed by the top of a parallel stroke 22 . . . on the line a dot, on both sides of which the surface is almost completely destroyed γ is quite unverifiable 24 After ι an upright having to right two traces, one above the other; η or κ seems to be the only choice Before τ the top of a loop or blunt apex followed by the slightly concave upper part of an upright 26 . . . the top of a slightly convex stroke followed by the upper end of a stroke descending to right; not prima facie able to be combined in ε, but, if separate letters, leaving too little room for εσ π unverifiable

Fr. 1 1 πρ]ώτος, guaranteed by l. 10, will obviously project further to left in l. 1 than in l. 2. As well as I can judge, the first reaches the alignment inferred from ll. 13, 19 seqq., the second falls short of it.

2 I can offer no account of ται. Can ται be intended?

3 -καιε apparently the end of a feminine adjective. εριφος is nowhere else feminine.¹

3 seqq. ωραιουσι looks likely, but I am uncertain how it should be articulated. ωραιουσι looks short for l. 3, rather long for l. 4; ωραιουσι improbably short for l. 4.

Since the long datives must be supposed to come from verse, and specifically from the composition being commented on, it may be remarked that on such evidence as there is, l. 1, ll. 24 seqq., it was in hexameters. The change of -ετ τε to -ε τε will produce the end and the beginning of hexameter verses.

5 seqq. τ]ησ too short in l. 5; ε]κ too short in l. 6, perhaps και to be prefixed; σ]ημει[ω]σ]αθαι looks suitable to ll. 6 seqq., ο]σθαι being much too short; ε]τρου]σ not ruled out on the score of space in l. 8.

ll. 6 seqq., if they are to be taken together, appear to say: from these (statements) one may infer that (the poet) indicates the season (of the year),? prime of the year, by the seasonable,? choice, offerings he brings to the addressee. But this construction leaves ll. 4 seqq., ' . . . of the poet's age', unaccounted for.

I can adduce no parallel to the infinitive, εμφαίνειν instead of ὄτι εμφαίνει.

ὄρα ἔτους: Thuc. ii 52, vi 70, Dem. I 23, al.; less commonly ἔπος ὄρα: Plato Legg. 952 c, Plut. Pericl. 10, 1.

13 seqq. βο]υλομέ[ν]ησ looks hardly avoidable, and, if it is right, ετ]εφανω[θ]ῆ]ναι is a tolerable guess.

15 seq. ἀλλὰ καὶ suggests a preceding οὐ μόνον, and μόνον could be recognized, represented by the left-hand apex of μ and, after indeterminate traces, the feet of ο, the base of ο, the foot of the left-hand and the whole of the right-hand stroke of ν. Before μόνον there are faint traces reconcilable with the bottom left-hand arc of ο and the hook to right of the foot of ν, but φησιν was not written nor would there be any room here for ν.

εξε: the papyrus is darkened and broken, but I see no other interpretation of the ink as likely.

¹ Except in a late Cretan inscription (*Inscr. Cret.* 4. 260, ii/i B.C.). The original statement in LSJ, that it is feminine in Alcaeus, based, I suppose, on a confusion between Aeolic and Attic *καλην*, P.O. 1234 fr. 2 i 14, is withdrawn by implication in the *Supplement*.

17 δολίω as, e.g., δολὴ κυβερνητῆρε *Il.* xviii 604, *Od.* iv 18, perhaps not too long. But l. 18 perhaps implies that no figure was actually mentioned.

αι[is anomalous in appearance and I should have expected κοι . . . κτήσω as in ll. 27 seq. (or alternatively αὐτῶν, -τῆν . . . κτήσαι, if that is to be elicited from ll. 21 seq.). But though the surface is darkened and disturbed, I do not think ω[is a possible decipherment.

18 δὴκῶς 'in the dual', schol. *Pind. Ol.* ii 158d.

19 seqq. *Od.* xiii 32.

21 seq., 26 seq. κῶ[μον . . . γυναικῶν? For κῶμος simply 'a body of persons' cf., e.g., δμηλικῶν κῶμους *Eur. Tro.* i 183 seq. (on which LSJ says 'of maidens'!), and this meaning would be required, if the same verb were used as in respect of βδέ, 'present to, make over to, place at the disposal of'. But the verb regularly accompanying χορὸν is the uncompound ἐστάναι, e.g. *Aristoph. Nub.* 271 χορὸν ἐστᾶτε Νύμφαις (v. Blaydes's collections there), to which the corresponding noun is κατὰστασις, *Aesch. Agam.* 23, *Aristoph. Thesm.* 958, and though I cannot adduce an example of ἐστάναι κῶμον or of καθιεστάναι χορὸν, I remain in doubt whether παρα]ετήσα[ι], ll. 21 seq., or παρ]ατήσω, l. 28, is to be preferred to, say, φησὶ κτήσαι and καταστήσω.

23 seqq. Of the words from αὐτοὶ to το I can give no account. They might be expected to correspond at least in part to ἀπὸ . . . ἐσπέρας μέχρι ἡοῦς. ἀπὸ Κρησ[εῶν would be a recognized way of referring to the make-up of a chorus; cf. schol. *Aristoph. Thesm.* 312 ὁ χορὸς ἀπὸ γυναικῶν Θεσμοφοριαζουσῶν. Cretan women dancing round an altar, anon. ap. *Heph. Ench.* xi 3 and 5.

Apparently a promise of a παννυχίς. παννυχίδα κτήσεω *Hdt.* iv 76.

ὄρχηθμῶν καὶ ἀοιδῆν *Theogn.* 791, *h. Hom.* iii 149, *Hes. Scut.* 282, ὄρχητενὺ καὶ ἀοιδῆν *Od.* viii 253, xvii 605 (*h. Hom.* iii ap. *Thuc.* iii 104, 4).

Fr. 2	Fr. 3
.
]. ε[]. . [
]. . . [	]. δ ε [
]. ν ω [	]. ο . [
] ζ ε θ ε [	]. ν η [
5] β . . [	. . .
.

FRS. 2 and 3 look as if they might come from the same neighbourhood as fr. 1.

Fr. 4	
. . .	(a) .
. . .	] η δ [
(b)] . λ . [
] ω [] ν . [] η . [
] . ο ν [] τ ο ν . [
5] ν . [] ρ α φ . [
. . .	

Fr. 4 consists of two scraps of which the relative levels are fixed by cross-fibres, but there is no external evidence about their interval.

2888. COMMENTARY ON THE *Odyssey*

The commonly found kind of commentary proceeds more or less systematically¹ through the text commented on. The distance between the first and second of the passages discussed in the following piece argues that its scope was different. It may be suggested that the selection made of points for discussion and the discussion itself are what might be expected to characterize a product of the school of Krates. In col. i an apparent ἀπρεπέεε is resolved by reference to motive, in col. ii a problem of Homeric astronomy, in col. iii a problem of Homeric geography is dealt with. But I am bound to remark that, though in col. iii Krates' view about the scene of Odysseus' wanderings in general is accepted and his explanation of a particular point appears to be defended against criticism, in col. ii this commentator rejects by implication—whether expressly or not I cannot be sure—an alteration of the Homeric text which Krates wished to make.

Apart from this possibility that it is a representative of Pergamene rather than Alexandrian scholarship, 2888 is of no great interest and I could have wished that a collection of fragments which fitted together almost without residue had contained a text of more value.

The text, written without lection signs of any sort in lines of about 20 letters, is articulated by cross-heads (i 26, lost), paragraphi (ii 13), and *diplae cum paragrapho* (ii 39). The hand must, I suppose, be considered to be related to the common angular type, but it is an uncommon variant of it. I should compare it with 232, which the editors give reason for dating before the middle of the 3rd century and think may be assigned to the second half of the 2nd.

¹ P. Amh. 12, Aristarchus, Commentary on *Hdt.* i, has no notes on chs. 195–214. I do not know the explanation of this neglect and since in papyrus MSS. we are always dealing with disjointed fragments we cannot be certain that similar instances did not occur elsewhere. Nevertheless the method adopted in the parts preserved implies that such commentaries aimed at the continuous elucidation of the text commented on.

Col. i	Fr. (a) Col. ii	Col. iii
		] τηνχα. [
		] λυψωδί [
5	] . [	] ρευεμε [
	] .ειγα [	] ροσεχογ [
	] .τονωρι [	] εν . π [
	] .αμμορ [	] κρατητ . [
	] .νουαπ [	] .μενον [
	] .μβεβηκε [	] υησοϋπ [
10	] .μονηγ] λλωνα . τρων	] .κειταια [
	] .τετραπ [.] ονωριανα	] .αυτηετ [
	] .κα] υσατη	] .δυσσεα [
	] .τουτουκ [	] .ε [] π [] οντ [
	] .ρηθεσ γελοιο [	] .αρκετων [
	] .υαρ [	] .δ . ποτ [
	] .υδετ [	] .προστ [
15	] .εκ παντωρ [	] .καθημ [
	] . . . . . τι φων	] .θαλασσα [
	] .καθαπ [. . .] οπροσταγματοσ	] .ποιτις [
	] .εταγραφορ [	] .τηνηφ [
	] .ταεκπ [	] .ποτηεδμ [
	] .ουμμε [	] .επιτ [
20	] .ουμμε [	] .ληγκα [
	] . . . . . ] η [	] .ουγκυκλου [
	] . . . . . ] ελ [	] .τοδεκαεαλ [
	] .τωνα [	] .ωνκρατητ [
	] .ω [	] .τοπουσανακ [
		] .νοουσινδοσι [
	Fr. (b)	] .αλυψωταχειον [
	] .ικαι [	] .πεσειντοιικ [
25	] .ασ [	] .εστεραγοικουμ [
	] .μω [	] .ουινωπροσεν [
	] .ρατευ [	] .χθεισιμηεροιτροποικ [
	] .ραστοσ [	] .υπανθρωπωνκατοικο [
30	] .ανευσαμ [	] .μενοιουκαγριωνουδε [
	] .σπαρθενο [	] .ριωδωνπαραντηηπλεω [
	] .ονοσα [	] .καυτροφησευπρωικ [
	] .υπελα [. .] ανε	] .τωνπαραπεμφοντων [
	] .ονμονοντων	] .φικ [. .] επροστονκαθηρ [
	] .θρωπωναιτωλων	] .κλειωνετηλωνδιεκπλου [
35	] .λλατωνκατα	] .καιουτωσεισειπνινωκω [
	] .φνμονοναι	] .μενοντοπονελθ . νποι [
	] .καυτηνηαρκτον	] .ηεστηαιτηνεικουοναπαλ [
	] .εντοειρημενοιαστροικ	] .λαγηγκυμβουλεειουναυ [
	] .μονημη . υ . σβαι	] .τωιλοξοντοιεασθαιτου [
40		] .πλουνουτωγαρρι . . .] αν [
		] .εξετηναρκατοηλα [

Col. i	Fr. (a) Col. ii	Col. iii
	] . [	] την γάρ [δ]ή μιν άνωγε Κα-
5	] .μεν γα [	] λυψώ, δι[α θεών, ποντοπο-
	] .τον Ωρι[ωνα]] δ'	] ρευέμε[ναι επ' άριστερά χει-
	] .αμμορο [] ω[] κεα-	] ρος έχον[τα
	] .νου απ[] εν Η π[ ]	] Κράτητρο[ς
	] .μόνη γάρ [των] άλλων άστρον	] .μενον [
10	] .τετραπ[ται προς τ]όν Ωρίωνα	] .υήσοσ ύπ [] . [
	] .καί τρυτ[] ο]υσα τ]ή	] .κείται ά[πό]] τ]αύτης τ[όν Ω-
	] .τούτου κ[ω]ίησει [] κυμπεριφέ-	] .δυσσεά[] π]λέοντ[α τ]ήν
	] .ρεται . τ[ούτο δ' ε]ύ]ηθεσ . γελοϊ-	] .άρκτον [] άριστε]ράν έχει[] υ
	] . [ ] υ γάρ τ[] . . . έκ	] .δέποτ' ά[] π]ρός τ[]ήν
15	] .πάντων [] . αντυγράφων	] .καθ' ήμ[α]σ καλο]υμένην
	] .καθά[] ερ ά]πό προστάγματοσ	] .θάλασσα[] υ .] ποι τις [
	] . τοус ка [] . . . εταγράφοι-	] .την φε[] ρ ά]πό τ]ης δύ]σειωσ
	] .τ . . .] ξε . [] τα έκπ[ ]	] .επι τ]ήν άνατο]λήν κα[]
	] .ειδε [] ο]υμμε [	] .]ου κυκλου [
20	] . . . . ] η [ ]	] .]υτο δε και Σε]λ[ευ-
	] . . . . ] ελ [ ]	] .]κωσ [] γων Κράτη]τι
	] .τωνα [ ]	] .]τόποισ ανασκε]υ-
	] .ω [ ]	] .]νοσιν δ' ο]τι [
	] .ικαι [ ]	] . ή Κ]αλυψώ τά]χιον [
25	] .επι Θ]η]βασ [ ]	] .]πεσειν τοις κ[α-
	] .μω [ ]	] .]πα τ]ήν ήμ]ετέραν οικουμ[ε-
	] .Α[] ρατοσ [ ]	] .]νην τόποισ .] να προσεν[ε-
30	] .Πο]λυ[] νείκησ Κα]π[] ανεδσ Αμ-	] .]χθεις ήμέροισ τόποισ κ[αί
εσθαι	] .φ[] ι[] άρ[] αοσ [] σ Παρθενο-	] .] ύπ' ανθρωπων κατοικο[υ-
	] . ] μόνοσ Αι-	] .] μένοισ ούκ άγριών ούδε [] η-
	] . ] βανε	] .] ριωδών παρ' α]τήν πλέω[] υ
κ	] . ] λόγωσ α[] ύτ]όν μόνον τών	] .] και τροφ]ής ευπορών κα[] ι
	] . ] θρώπων Αιτωλών	] .] τών παραπεμ]φόντων ά-
35	] . ] άλλα τών κατη-	] .] φική[] τα[] προς τόν καθ' 'Ηρα-
	] . ] ριθμημ[έν]ων μόνον Αι-	] .] κλείωσ στήλων διέκπλου[] υ
	] . ] τωλών, ούτ[ω] και τ]ήν άρκτον	] .] και ούτωσ εις επιγνωσκό-
	] . ] εν τοις ειρημένοισ άστροικ	] .] μενον τόποισ έλθών ποι-
40	] . ] μόνη μη δύεσθαι .	] .] ήσεται τ]ήν εις οίκον άπαλ-
		] .] λαγήν .] σμβουλεύει οδν αυ-
		] .] τώ λοζόν ποήεσθαι τόν
		] .] πλουν, ούτω γάρ άρι]στε]ράν
		] .] έξει τ]ήν άρκτον λα[]

Fr. (a) Col. i 14]ε perhaps possible, no letter verifiable 17], a trace compatible with the top of the loop of ρ 24 There may be the remains of 3 letters before the first ι, of which the last appears to be τ 27], if only one letter represented, it will be υ, but]ρι is compatible with the remains

Col. ii 15 τ]ωφ cannot be verified 17], the right-hand side of ν or ω followed, after a gap, by a dot that might belong to the right-hand side of μ but in no way suggests it 18 τ], the tip of a letter, ε rather than α suggested ε], the start of a stroke rising to right, λ or possibly α 20 For . . .] perhaps .[.], of the first letter an apex as of δ or μ, after which at an interval ink compatible with the right-hand end of the cross-stroke of τ and the upper left-hand parts of α The interlinear letter, which is damaged, now suggests ν or χ The traces before η[are compatible with υτ 26], traces compatible with an upright, at more than the normal interval from μ

Fr. (b) This morsel certainly stands vertically above κκα, fr. (a) ii 31, but I cannot trace the cross-fibres and consequently cannot fix its level 1], the lower part of a stroke descending below the line 2], a dot on the line

Fr. (a) Col. iii 5 If η is rightly recognized, it is distinguished by being written larger than the other letters 8], the tail of a stroke descending below the line 14], a trace compatible with the upper part of ι], the start of a stroke rising to right

Fr. (a) Col. i 13 ἀνακενήν: here probably 'refutation', cf. iii 20.

14 seqq. I believe that the point of these lines is to be deduced from the following ancient comments: Eust. 1501, 1 (and similarly schol. *Od.* iv 388) ὅτι προδιδοῦσα ἐπίτηδες ἡ . . . Εἰδοθεῖα τὸν πατέρα Πρωτεύα, ἵνα γνωστὸς διὰ Μενελάου πολλοῖς γένηται, λέγει κτλ.; ibid. 20 ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις ἡ Εἰδοθεῖα ὠφέλησαι προθεμένη τὸν Μενελάον ἐπὶ τιμῇ καὶ τοῦ πατρὸς ὑποτίθειν ὅπως λοχηθήσεται ὁ Πρωτεύς; ibid. 50 ὅτι μηχανωμένη . . . τὰ πρὸς κλέος τοῦ πατρὸς ἡ Εἰδοθεῖα . . . ὑποτίθεται . . . λόγον τοῦ γέροντος, εὐκλεῶς προδιδοῦσα τὸν τεκόντα τῷ . . . Μενελάου; schol. *Od.* iv 437 τὸν δόλον ἐνταῦθα αἴτιον τιμῆς μεγίστης νοητὸν τῷ Πρωτεῖ παρὰ τῆς θυγατρὸς Εἰδοθέης.

If so, in ll. 14–18 objection is taken to Eidothea's betrayal of her father in order to save Menelaus and his companions. In ll. 18–25 the criticism is answered by saying that she acted from a desire to make him (i.e. Proteus) honoured and famous and to rescue him from his life among the beasts of the sea.

All this refers to *Od.* iv 398 seqq., the remainder of col. i and all coll. ii–iii to *Od.* v 275 seqq.

Col. i 27 seqq. and col. ii Why Homer says that the Bear is the only star which does not set.

The solution of this ἀπορία found in the lower part of col. ii, namely, that 'only' means 'the only one of the stars mentioned', is also found (without the parallel) in the *Iliad* scholia where the verse recurs (xviii 489). The alternative explanation in the upper part of the column, which is qualified as 'silly' and 'ridiculous', I cannot recognize. It appears to turn on a question of reading. The only variant readings I find are ἡ δ' ἄμμορος (*Apoll. soph. lex. Hom.* in ἄμμορον, ? cf. schol. B in *Il.* xviii 489 κἄν διαρῆται δὲ ἐτα ἡ δ' ἄμμορος κτλ.) and οἷος δ' ἄμμορος (*Strab.* 3), both attributed to Krates. Taken strictly ll. 9 seqq. might be thought to imply: οἷη δ' ἄμμορος κτλ.

6 seqq. Cf. *Od.* v 274 seqq. The words of Apollonius l.c. ἵνα τὸ κυμβεβηκὸς αὐτῆ καὶ ἑτέροις τῶν ἄστρων ἀκούηται suggests the supplement ἀπ[α].

11 τοῦ[ον ἐπιτηρο]ῦσα, from the corresponding *Iliad* scholia, seems short. Perhaps προσβλέπουσα.

13 seqq. The best guess I can make is: 'It is ridiculous to suppose that independent correctors should, as if at a word of command, remove something 'from all the MSS.'; but I am dubious about]έξελ[εῖν so used and I cannot suggest the circumstances to which such a remark would be relevant.

For the type of argument cf. schol. *Od.* ix 60 ἄτοπον γὰρ . . . ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐπιτάγματος.

The lists of the leaders of the expedition against Thebes vary both in the names and their number, but none, so far as I know, omits Hippomedon who is missing from this one. Nor do any of the extant lists make the point that Tydeus is the only Aetolian. I am not sure, in view of οὐκ ἂν ὑπελάμβανε, whether we ought not to suppose the example concocted by the commentator.

30 Ἐτέοκλο]ς (*Aesch.*, *Soph.*, *Eur. Suppl.*), Μηκιστε]ς (*Apollod. Bibl.* iii 63), Ἀλιθέρση]ς (*Paus.* 10, 10, 3)—I am not ready to decide between these on the ground of spacing.

Col. iii 1 seqq. *Od.* v 276 seqq. The discussion evidently turns on Kalypso's instruction to Odysseus to keep the Bear on his left. If, as I think probable, 21 seqq. mean 'they fail to recognize that Kalypso's

advice was intended to bring Odysseus as quickly as possible into civilized regions', this might be the commentator's reply to a criticism that the prescribed course was not his direct way home. But there are too many uncertainties about 4 seqq. for me to say that I can verify this inference.

5 'In (*Odyssey*) vii'.

8 seq. νῆκος ὄπι[] [κείται: presumably a statement about the location of Kalypso's island. Homer makes Odysseus say of it, *Od.* vii 244, νῆκος ἀπόπροθεν εἰν ἀλί κείται. I have considered the possibility of a variant here (though none is recorded) but, apart from ὄπι for ἀπι, εἰν ἀλί is incompatible with the trace towards the end of the line, which might be the lower part of ρ, τ, υ, φ, ψ, but not ι.

11 seqq. This looks to me very much like an assertion that Odysseus 'would never have reached the Mediterranean' that is, would not, if he had started from a point as located and followed a course as described in the preceding. If this inference is correct, it would be natural to draw the further conclusion that two views are represented in ll. 4 seqq. (of which one would appear to be that of Krates), namely, a view that Kalypso's island was to be located in such and such a place and the view of an objector that a person sailing from that place and keeping the Bear on his left would not come to the Mediterranean.

14 εἴποιο τις εἴν looks likely, but I can come to no settled opinion about the two or three letters required between it and θάλασσα]ν.

17 'Of a meridian'? μεσημβρι] seems about the right length.

18 seq. το]ῦτο or κατὰ τὸ α]υτό?

I should guess that Seleucus the astronomer (of Babylon or Seleukeia) was meant and that]γων was ἀντιλέ]γων; cf. *Stob.* i 253 W. Σ. ὁ μαθηματικὸς ἀντιγεγραφὸς Κράτητι. But I do not know enough to exclude Seleucus the Homeric scholar (of Emesa) and ὁμόλο]γων. If the second Seleucus was mentioned the date of composition of this commentary could not be earlier than about the middle of the first century A.D. Otherwise it might be as early as the second B.C.

20 Perhaps cf. *Strabo* 26, 'demolish the arguments for such and such a location'.

21 I should guess: ἀ]νοοῦσιν (hardly ἐ]νοοῦσιν) δ' ὅτι βούλεται ἡ Καλυψὼ τάχιον αὐτὸν περιπεσεῖν κτλ., a reply to critics of Krates, of which the point would be that Kalypso recommends not the shortest route but the one that soonest brings Odysseus into regions where he would be forwarded. Possibly λοξόν, l. 38, 'obliquely', i.e. from north-west to south-east, has some reference to ἀπὸ τῆς δόσεως ἐπὶ τὴν ἀνατολήν ll. 15 seqq., directly west to east.

32 It appears to be common ground to the commentator and the persons he quotes that the πλάγη took place in the outer sea, a view known from elsewhere (*A. Gell.* xiv 6, 3) to have been championed by Krates, not in the waters round Italy and Sicily.

Corrigendum

Another scrap has been fitted into col. ii which gives ll. 10–14 the following appearance:

τετραπ[. . .] . . .]ωνωριωνα	τέτραπ[ται] πρὸς τ]ὸν Ὠρίωνα
κα. . . .]α.]υκατη	καὶ τοῦτ[ον] ἀπ[οβλέπο]υσα τῆ
τουτουκ[. . .] . c. . κυμπεριφε	τούτου κ[ω]ήκει κυμπεριφέ-
ρεται [. . .] δε. ηθεσ γελοι	ρεται. τ[οῦτ]ο δ' εῦθεσ. γελοῖ-
[.]αρ	[ο]ν γὰρ τ[ὸ ὄπο]λαμβ[άν]ειν ἐκ
[.]νδρετ[. . .]]λαμ. [. . .] . εκ	

2889. AESCHINES SOCRATICUS, *Miltiades*

Even without the confirmation supplied by the quotation of ll. 4 seqq. it would have been a likely conjecture that the following scrap preserved the beginning of the Socratic dialogue attributed to Aeschines entitled *Μιλτιάδης*. From it we learn the

occasion, the place, and the persons of the discussion, of whom two, Miltiades and Euripides,—or three, if *ἐγώ* meaning Socrates is counted—reappear in 2890 and, I should say, identify that piece.

The hand is a good-sized example of the angular type, comparable with 1364, similarly written in narrow columns, and to be dated early in the third century. There are a few high stops but no other addition to the bare letters.

	ετνγχανενμ[	ἐτύγχανεν μ[έν
	. . . . .	οἶσα πομπή τῶ[ν
	μεγαλωνπαρ[	μεγάλων Παν[α-
	νηαιων'εκα[	θηναίων, ἐκα[θή-
5	μεθαδεεντη[	μεθα δὲ ἐν τῇ ε[το-
	αι τουδιοστουε[	αι τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ἐ-
	]υθεριουεγωκ[	λε]υθερίου ἐγὼ κ[αὶ
	. . . . .	ἄγνω οἱ Θηραμ[έ-
	γνωνοθηραμ[	νους πατήρ κα[ὶ
	νουςπατηρκα[	Εὐριπίδης ὁ πο[ιη-
10	ευριπιδησπο[	τής, παρήλ[θε δ'
	της παρηλ[	οὐν παρ' αὐτοῦ[ε
	ουνπαραντου[	ἡμᾶς ε[
	ημαεξ.[	Μιλτιάδης[
15	]λτιαδης[	ἐπί]τηδες, κ[κτλ.
	]τηδεςκ[
	]ων[
	]ςμ[
].[.]	

To the left of the column there are about two inches of papyrus blank except for a thick stroke opposite ll. 7 seq., which may be intended as an embellishment of a title. However that may be, this is obviously the beginning of a work 10 *ποη* looks as if it suited the length better than *ποιη* 13 I am not sure that ε[.] should not be written; .[is the foot of an upright turning slightly to right, e.g. ε, c 17 Of]ε only the overhang, perhaps ε .[, the start of a stroke rising to right 18] . , a cross-stroke as of τ .[, an upright perhaps preceded by traces of a diagonal

1 seqq. ἐτύγχανεν μὲν . . . ἐγὼ καὶ . . . : cf. [Platon.] Ἐρωξίας init. ἐτυγχάνομεν περιπατούντες ἐν τῇ στοᾷ τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ἐλευθερίου ἐγὼ τε καὶ . . .

2 seqq. πομπή τῶν μεγάλων Παναθηναίων: v. L. Deubner, *Att. Feste*, p. 22.

[P.-W. in *Panathenaia* sp. 458 mistaken in stating that the order of words τ. μ. Π. is post-Christian.]

4 seqq. ἐκαθήμεθα δὲ ἐν τῇ στοᾷ, quoted from Aeschines by Priscian, fr. 16 Kr. Cf. fr. 15 Kr. and Isocr. *Panathenaicus* (12) 17. For this building v. Pausanias, Hitzig-Bluemner i 140.

7 ἐγώ: sc. Socrates.

8 seqq. ἄγνω οἱ Θηραμένους πατήρ: v. Kirchner, *Prosop. Att.* no. 171.

11 seqq. 'Passed close by us', cf., e.g., *παρέπλεον* . . . παρ' αὐτήν τὴν γῆν Thuc. viii 104.

14 *Μιλτιάδης*: according to the quotation preserved in Stobaeus (fr. 11 Kr.) ὁ Στρηγαύρου, not otherwise known.

2890. AESCHINES SOCRATICUS, *Miltiades*

The piece of papyrus, on both sides of which the following text is written, is presumably one leaf of a conjugate pair from a codex. I think it probable that the edge from which its missing fellow must be supposed to have broken off is the right-hand edge of the 'front'. If so, the 'back' was the recto and the 'front' the verso in the book. There is nothing to show whether the page contained more than one column.

The characters taking part in the dialogue appear, though not quite unambiguously, to be Socrates, Euripides, and Miltiades (*Back* 5 seq.), three of the four participants in 2889, which may reasonably be thought to be the beginning of Aeschines' *Μιλτιάδης*. It is natural to infer that 2890 is subsequent passages of the same.

The hand is a poorish example of the common angular type dated from about the middle of the second to the end of the third century, though this seems early for a codex.

There are a few high stops and a single sign of elision, the blank spaces appear to have no significance.

	<i>Back</i>	
	]φελήσουσιν	ὠ]φελήσουσιν οὐ
	]δεινονεφηνεγω	]δεινόν, ἔφην ἐγώ,
	]πορομυενεκει	ἀ]ποροῦμεν, ἐκεῖ-
	]ουκαπορησειθαν	νος δὲ]οὐκ ἀπορήσει. θαν-
5	]νηρομηνευρεπι	μα]ν ἡρόμην Εὐριπί-
	]τωξυνωνανμυλ	δην]στῶ ξυνὼν ἂν Μιλ-
	]αβουλευοιτοσπωσχηρη	τιάδης μάλιε]α βουλεύοιτο ὅπως χρεῖ
	]ποιενε.[]νανμοιλε	]ποιεῖν, ε.[]ν ἂν μοι λε-
	]σκυτοτομ.ιηστωαν	τοῖ]ε σκυτοτόμοις, ἢ ὅτῳ ἂν
10	]σταβουλευοιτοσπωσχηρη	μάλ]ιστα βουλεύοιτο ὅπως
	]νοικοδομεινκαιτουτ'ει	]ν οἰκοδομῆν καὶ τοῦτ' εἰ
	]ενοσιτοικτεκτοσωννυ	]ειν, ὅτι τοῖς τέκτοσιν, νῦν[κτλ.
].[

Back 8 .[, the lower part of a slightly forward-sloping stroke .[, at mid letter part of a slightly forward sloping stroke 9 After ν traces level with the top of the letters 12 .[, the tops of strokes compatible with ν

On the assumption that l. 7 is completed by the supplements, forwards and backwards, suggested by the parts of words which survive, it is necessary to postulate lines of plus or minus thirty letters

Back 2 "The devil is in it, said I", or a negative might precede and the sentence be either affirmative or interrogative.

ἐγώ: Socrates speaking.

3 seqq. εἰ ἡμεῖς μὲν . . . ἀ]ποροῦμεν, ἐκεῖ[νος δὲ . . .]οὐκ ἀπορήσει. In Plato and elsewhere ἀπορεῖν is very commonly used absolutely, 'be at a loss', but it also has a usage with a genitive, 'be short of',

and in view of the necessity to find about five more letters for l. 3 and about ten for l. 4 this alternative must be contemplated here.

4 seqq. Perhaps, 'it is surprising, that if I had asked Euripides . . .', εἰ μὲν ἠρόμην, with δέ after νῦν, l. 12?

6 seq. ὅτῳ μάλιστα, 'with whom, exactly'. ὅπως ἰσχύει 'properly'.

8 ὑποδήματα ποιεῖν: cf. Plato *Republic* ii 372 a.

8 seq. The sense must be 'he would reply' or 'have replied', but I cannot plausibly recover the form of words.

9, ὅτι τοῖς κλυτοτόμοις.

The ink after *av* does not suggest the 'filler', of which there is a clear specimen in l. 1 (and a scarcely recognizable one in l. 10), nor can it represent two letters, say ξν, though ξνων in full might make l. 10 project.

10 seq. ὅπως | χρῆ οἰκία]ν οἰκοδομεῖν: cf. *Republic* l.c.

	<i>Front</i>		
	οικοθνεεινιτ .[	οἴκοθεν εἰεν τε[	πε-
	πλευκακινουκ[	πλεύκακιν οὐκ[
	ἴνατηντελλα .[	ἴνα τήν τε 'Ελλάδ[
	ειτισεστανηρ[	εἴ τις ἔστιν ἀνὴρ [
5	μενοσεντοιελλ[	μενος ἐν τοῖς 'Ελλ[
	μαλιστατοεκειν .[	μάλιστα τὸ ἐκείνῳ[
	τα . απεκρυναμ .[	ται . απεκρυνάμη]ν	
	ὀτιουθανμαζοιμ[	ὅτι οὐ θανμάζοιμι [
	τωσοφ .τα .ωτωνελ[	τῷ σοφωτάτῳ τῶν 'Ελλ[λήνων	
10	παιδευσαιανθρωπον[	παιδεῦσαι ἀνθρωπον [
	εγγενεσθαιαλλακαι .[	εγγενέσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ .[
	μηροτ .καιπλουντοσο .[	μηρὸν ὅτι καὶ πλοῦν τοσοῦ[τον	
	]...[ ]...οντηλικ[	] .ς.[]...ιον τηλικ[ου-	

Front 1 ε[is at the edge. I cannot quite rule out ο 3 Of δ[only the extreme tip of the left-hand base angle 6 Of ω[only the left-hand curve 11 .[, γ or π 13 .[, off the line the start of a stroke rising to right] . . ., the apex of a triangular letter, the left-hand end of a cross-stroke, the tip of a stroke hooked over to right

On the same assumption of a plus or minus thirty-letter line as made for the other side, about half of each line is lost (a little less at the bottom), so that there is no prospect of recovering the words of the text, though from place to place it seems that a reasonable guess may be made at the sense

Front 1 seq. πεπλεύκακιν taken up by the second speaker, ll. 11 seqq. 'They have come overseas . . . (I approve of their having taken) the journey long as it was, and . . . so great a . . .'

3 τήν τε 'Ελλάδα followed by a verb in the subjunctive and καὶ seems to be the minimum indicated.

4 seq. I suppose something like 'distinguished for his wisdom among the Greeks', ἀνὴρ ἐπὶ σοφίαι . . . -όμενος (-μένος) ἐν τοῖς 'Ελλήσι.

7 seqq. 'I answered that I saw nothing strange (in a man wishing) to associate with the wisest of the Greeks' . . . If τῷ σοφωτάτῳ τῶν 'Ελλήνων refers specifically to Socrates, 'I' cannot here be Socrates himself, though the first person in the dialogue appears usually to be he.

11 seq. ἀλλὰ καὶ . . . '(I was not surprised) . . . but went further and (thought it sensible, praiseworthy, or the like) . . .', v. 1 seq.

2891. PHILAEENIS, π. ἀφροδιείων

Among authors of obscene books named in Greek literature Philaenis is probably the one who most often recurs. She was credited, rightly or wrongly, with a work describing *εχρήματα συνουσιαστικά*, of which we must suppose we have the beginning in the first of the fragments printed below. From these it is possible to infer that the book was a systematic exposition of *ars amatoria*, starting with methods of approach, fr. 1 ii, and proceeding by way of a section on flattery, of which the opening is lost, followed by a section on kisses, of which nothing but the heading remains, fr. 3 ii. The treatment appears to have been summary and matter of fact. Lucian (*Pseudol.* 24) implies that her vocabulary was marked by rare or invented words. *ἔπεργος*, fr. 1 ii 5, cannot be considered one of these, though it seems to be used in a sense not found elsewhere, but φασ[.]ωνενα .[, fr. 3 ii 8, may be one.

The writing is a fair-sized book-hand of a common type, comparable with 220, and, I suppose, to be placed early in the second century. There are no lection signs. There is a cancellation indicated by superscribed dots in fr. 3 ii 4 and another, apparently misplaced, in fr. 3 ii 6.

Fr. 1

Col. ii

Col. i

ταδεσυνεγραψεφιλαί
 νικωικωμενουσσαμ.[]
 τοιςβουλομενοιςμε
 θ.[] .στονβιον[] .ε
 5 ξα[] αμ.[] παρερ
 γω[] .ντ[] .ον[] ε
 ο.[] .ου
 ι.[] .[] .

a περιπειρασμων
 δειτουνηντονπειρω[]
 τσακαλλωπιστον[] .[]
 καιακτενιστογοπ[]
 αντηγυναικαμη[]
 5 επεργο .ε .α .[]
 ουν .ο[]
 .[] .σε[]

Fr. 1 Col. i 2 [], two traces on the line, not suggesting ι followed by α 4 [], apparently ι but a damaged η not ruled out [], perhaps the extreme right-hand ends of the top and bottom of the right-hand stroke of η [], a trace level with the top of the letters, followed by the top of a small circle. There are only two letters between ν and ε; I am uncertain how the ink is to be distributed 5 [], the leftward-hooked top of an upright 6 [], the looped upper part of a stroke as of α, μ [], a dot level with the top of the letters 7 [], a sinuous upright; neither ι nor ν suggested [], the top of an upright 8 [], a dot opposite the middle of ι; possibly to be combined as κ [], a horizontal stroke level with the top of the letters

Fr. 1 Col. ii 2 [], apparently a short arc of the upper right-hand part of a circle, followed by the leftward-hooked top of an upright 4 κα α anomalous, but no other letter is to be read 5 [] a trace (of the upper left-hand arc of a circle?) level with the top of the letters 6 At an interval after ν the top of a tall upright 7 [], a dot level with the top of the letters

Fr. 1 Col. i 1 τάδε συνέγραψε: the beginning presumably of the 'licentious book' by or attributed to Philaenis, to which there are references in a number of ancient writers; see *Philaenis* in P.-W. or *Hellenistic Epigrams*, Gow and Page, vol. ii p. 4.

2 Ὠκυμένους: unrecorded both as the father of Philaenis and as a proper name or appellation.

Caμία: the ending is not verifiable and in a different context the ink might be taken to represent other letters, but 'Samian' cannot be questioned here. The lemma of Dioscorides' epigram, *Anth. Pal.* vii 450, agrees with this ascription of origin. Athenaeus, v 220 f, calls her Φιλανίς ἢ Λευκαδία, it is to be supposed mistakenly, though it is hard to see how the mistake arose.

3 seqq. Chrysippus, as appears from Athenaeus (335 b-e), repeatedly coupled the writings of Archestratus (*Γαστρονομία*) and Philaenis as guides for the voluptuary. But I am bound to admit that the supplement με|θ' ἡ|δονῆς, which I should have conjectured on this ground, appears to be distinctly too short. I suppose that not much weight need be attached to the consideration that 'pleasurably' is not a good antithesis to παρέργως 'off-hand'. No antithesis may have been involved.

διεξάγειν seems to me a reasonably likely shot, though I cannot verify δι, and though διάγειν τὸν βίον is the regular usage and many times more frequent than διεξάγειν.

Col. ii 1 seq. τὸν πειρῶντα: πειρᾶν . . . τὸ προσβάλλειν γυναικὶ περὶ ἀφροδίτης schol. Aristoph. *Eq.* 517. Cf. Phot. in v.

περὶ πειρασμῶν

τάδε συνέγραψε Φιλαί-
 νίς Ὠκυμένους Καμία
 τοῖς βουλομένοις με-
 θ.[] .ε
 5 ξα[] κ]αὶ μὴ παρέρ-
 γω[] κτλ.

δεῖ τοῖνυν τὸν πειρῶ[ν]-
 τα ἀκαλλώπιστον .[]
 καὶ ἀκτένιστον, ἔπ[ω]ς
 ἀν τῇ γυναικ(ι) μὴ [δοκῆ]
 5 ἔπεργος εἶναι, κτλ.

2 seqq. The seducer should neglect his appearance so that his intentions are concealed from their object.

The sense of εἶναι is required at the end of l. 2, but I cannot accommodate the ink I see to any part of that word.

I can find no parallel to the use of ἔπεργος apparently as 'engaged in a performance', 'on the job'.

Fr. 2

(a) .
].φ[
 .
 (b) .
].κῆ[
 .

Fr. 2 These two scraps were originally one. I do not much doubt that they contain the -πω- and -οκη of the ends of fr. 1 ii 3 seq. But I can neither stick them together again nor attach them to their places in fr. 1

Fr. 2 (b) Under η part of a horizontal stroke

Fr. 3

Col. i

Col. ii

Col. ii

	υφ[ ]..[	..]υφ[]..[
	νηδιανοια[	..]ν τῇ διανοία[ι -
	]μεντημειν[	μεν, τῆν μὲν [
	]..]ισοθειον[ ]..[	ῶς ἰσόθειον [
5	]ξν	οὐσαντηνδεαισχρα[
	]..ε	ωσεπα φροδεϊτοντ[
	]..ι	δεπρεσβυτερανωσ.[
	]	ανφασ[]ωνεινα.[
	]	περιφιληματ[
] [
] [

Fr. 3 The relation of this fragment to fr. 1 is uncertain

Col. i 6], the foot of a stroke strongly hooked to right with the top of the letters

7], a small loop, open to left, level with the top of the letters

Col. ii 1], a cross-stroke, about level with the top of the letters, with a dot below on the line, followed by the foot of a stroke hooked to right and a dot to its right on the line; perhaps three letters 4], presumably clements of the right-hand curve of ω, but not verifiable Above the line between ε and ο a dot unaccounted for [].., perhaps the right-hand half of ω and the top and base of ε cancelled by superscribed dots 7], a dot off the line 8 Above the line between ε and ι a slightly convex upright [], the lower part of an upright with a stroke descending to right from its top

Fr. 3 Col. ii I cannot account for a number of the details found in these lines, but on the basis of ll. 5 seq. I suppose their general purpose to be similar to that of Plato *Rep.* 474 d, Lucret. iv 1160 seqq., Ovid. *A.A.* ii 657 seqq., the application of flattering terms to unattractive characteristics.

2 seq. -μεν: I suppose the ending of a first person plural, which is not the form I should have expected, since instructions on procedure (cf. fr. 1 ii 1 seq.) would naturally appear in the imperative or infinitive.

3 seqq. 'The . . . woman is (called) "a goddess".' I can make no shot at the missing qualification. Nothing should be missing between ἰσόθειον and οὐσαν.

5 seq. 'The ugly woman is "charming".'

6 seqq. 'The oldish woman is . . . ' It is to be presumed that αν, which must be preceded by a vowel, is the end of a word, which, either alone or with the mysterious series of letters that follows, is parallel to ἰσόθειον and ἐπαφρόδιτον.

No Greek word is recorded which is compounded with φασ-. For this reason I venture to call attention to the theoretical possibility of φασ[υ]ωνεινας, Favoninam, and hasten to append the objections that no such Latin form is attested, that nothing known to me about any meaning of Favonius would make a derivative of it relevant to a flattering way of referring to a middle-aged woman, and that it is hard to believe that a Greek author of the third (or an earlier) century would not find a suitable expression in his own language.

9 For the names of kisses *v.* Blaydes on Aristoph. *Ach.* 1201.

INDEXES TO NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

Small raised figures refer to fragments, small roman figures to columns. References enclosed in square brackets are to words wholly supplied by conjecture or from other sources, references enclosed in round brackets to words represented by a symbol. An asterisk marks words not recorded either in the ninth edition of Liddell and Scott, *Greek-English Lexicon*, or in the Supplement to it, exclusive of proper names. The article is not indexed.

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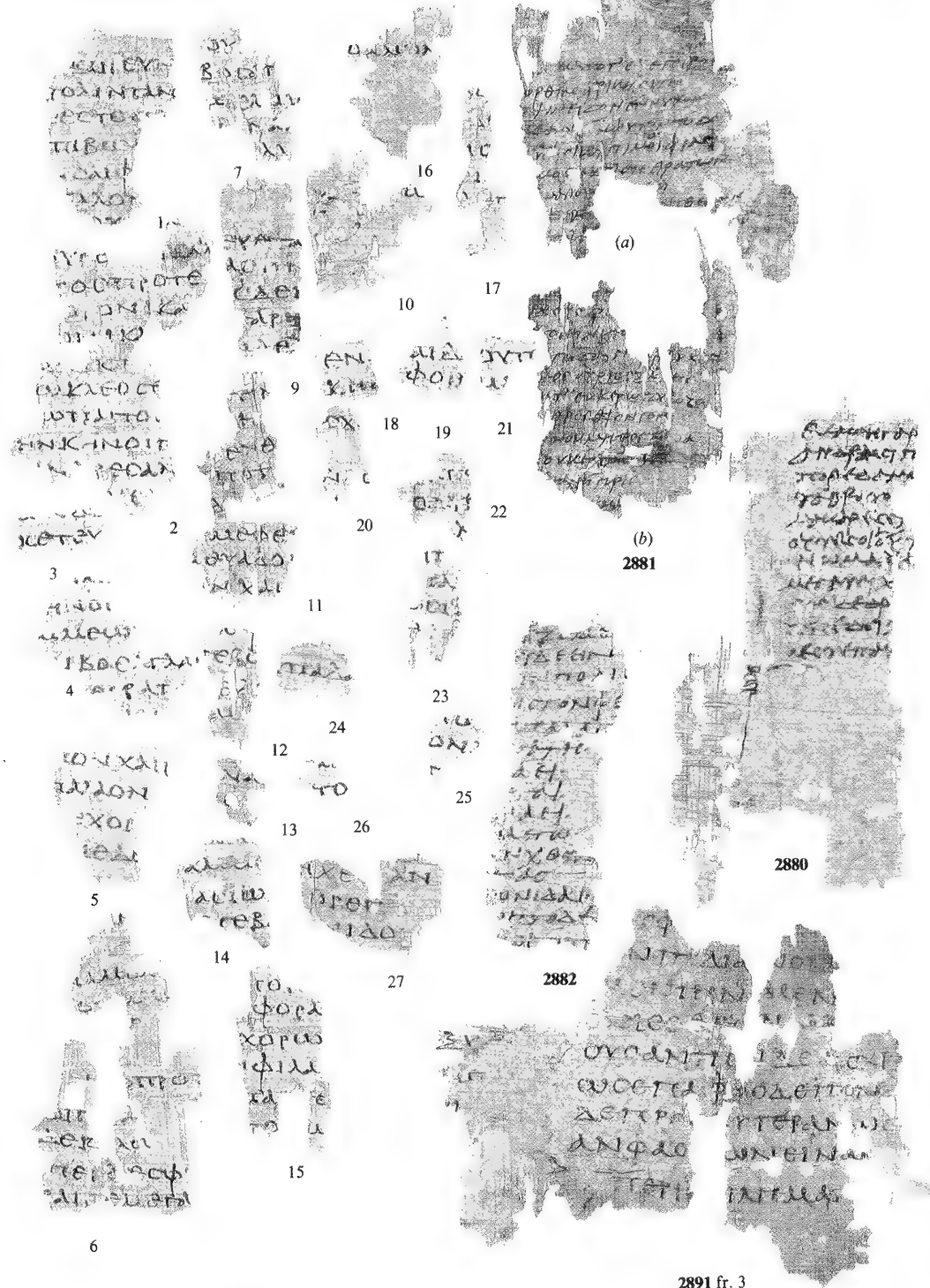
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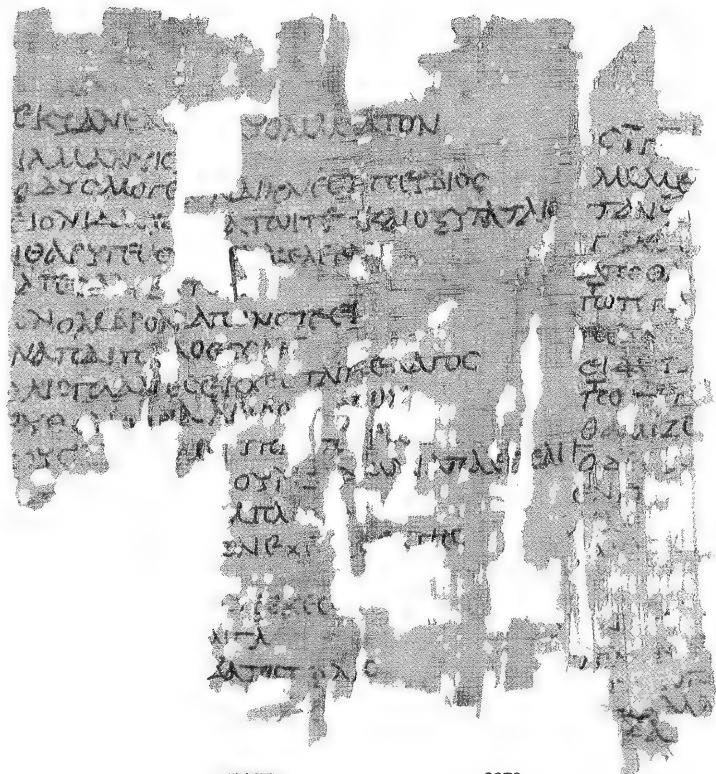
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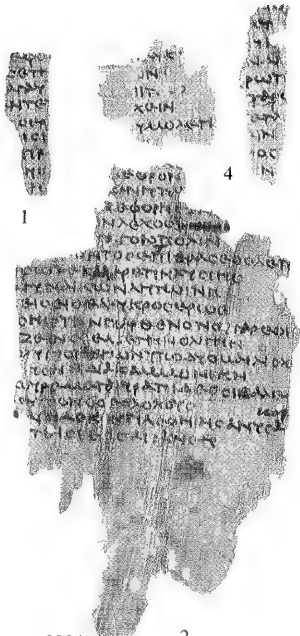
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²Ωκυμένης 2891² i 2.
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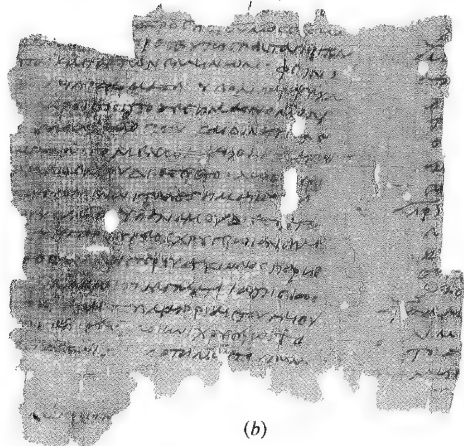
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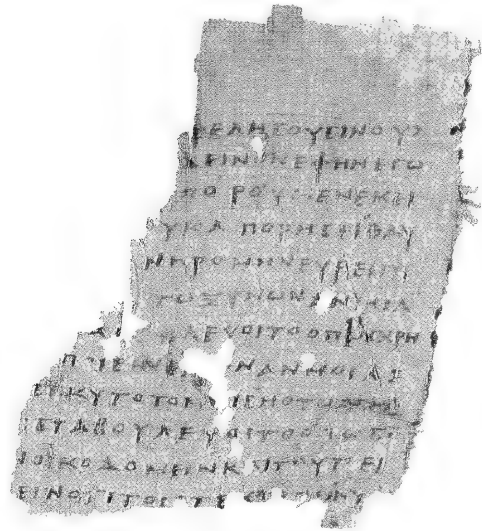


(a)



(b)

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2890 Back

ΗΣΙΡΟΤΕΡΤΕΚΡΑ...
 ΠΛΑΝΗ...
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Τ...
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